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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.


### A SPIRITUAL SONG.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

FROM THE GERMAN OF NOVALIS,

The times are all so fearful!
The heart so full of cares!
To eyes that question tearful
The future spectral stares.

Wild terrors creep and hover
With foot so ghastly soft!
The soul black midnights cover
Like mountains piled aloft.

Firm props like reeds are waving,
For trust is left no stay;
The thoughts, with whirlpool raving,
No more the will obey.

Frenzy, with eyes resistless,
Decoys from Truth's defense;
Life's pulse is flagging listless,
And dull is every sense.

Who hath the cross upheaved,
To shelter and make whole?
Who lives from sight received
That he may help the soul?

Haste to the tree of wonder;
Give silent longing room;
Outgoing flames asunder
Will cleave the phantom-gloom.

Draws thee an angel tender
In safety on the strand;
Lo! at thy feet in splendor,
Outspreads the promised land.

—Scribner's for May.

## ADAM FLIDGE'S GOLD.

Mr. Adam Flidge, of Muddybrook, U. S., returned from California, after an absence of two years, bringing home with him seven thousand dollars in gold. This snug sum was considered a fortune in Muddybrook, and Muddybrook accordingly extended its arms to receive the amiable Adam; although—I am sorry to say—the Flidge family being poor, the young adventurer had never been appreciated by his townspeople, until the news that he had made his fortune in California, opened their eyes to his extraordinary merits.

All black, and bearded, and uncouth in his manners, as Adam was, he was caressed by the first people of Muddybrook—people gay and proud, who had formerly noticed Adam no more than if he had been a dog. But Adam, fresh from the society of barbarians, and although unaccustomed to the smiles of the tender sex was flattered, bewildered, and dazzled by the bright eyes which beamed fondly on him now. Woman's smiles to him were welcome as the breath of Spring to the bleak hills and tempest rended trees. With a heart hungry for love, it is no wonder that he betrayed the most amiable of human weaknesses, no wonder that even beautiful Matilda Moore led him a willing captive; the cold and coquettish Matilda, to whom Adam had offered himself in the days of his poverty, and been flatly, contemptously rejected.

Seen through gold bound glasses, however, Adam appeared no more the worthless wretch Matilda formerly considered him. As the youngest of five unmarried daughters, in whose maiden footsteps she was following fast, the proud Matilda was pretty well qualified to judge of Adam's newly discovered merits. She judged indeed; and when the stupid fellow, believing every women true, once more offered her his hand, she graciously accepted it. Adam almost believed himself to be the most fortunate fellow in the world.

But while Adam was so happy, somebody was very miserable. To every laugh of his somebody echoed a sigh. While the balance of his happiness was full, that of another kicked the beam. That other was his foster sister—the fair Rose, who had loved him ever, from his youth upward with an unaltered affection. She was a gentle, winning creature, and it is one of the wonders of Cupid that Adam had never fallen in love with her. She was fairer than Matilda Moore, and it must have been a silly pride which caused Adam to prefer the position of the latter to the character of Rose.

Adam, in effect, did not appreciate Rose. He did not understand her. Could he have known how well she loved him, the startling truth might have brought him to his senses. But he was one of Cupid's bats; he could not see the light. Often, after his return, he discovered tears in the soft eyes of Rose.

"My dear sister," he would say, "what is the matter?" kissing her fondly, and playfully blowing the tears off from her long lashes. "What is the matter?"

Fool not to see! fool not to discover, in her evasive answers, the grief which was breaking her heart! Blind, indeed!—he appeared to see nothing but the charms of Matilda, and the glitter of his gold, which he kept locked up in a stout oaken chest, previously to investing it in a farm for "self and wife."

Now Adam had many old friends who warned him against Matilda, and whose wise counsel was despised. His father and elder brother begged him to make a different choice, endeavoring to convince him that it was only his money that Matilda loved.

"Do you think I'm a baby?" cried Adam, once in Rose's presence. Can't I read a woman's heart? If Matilda didn't love me, do you suppose I would be fool enough not to see it? She'd have me for a husband if I hadn't a penny in the world."

"She wouldn't look at you," exclaimed his father.

Upon which, both left the house in different directions. Rose, trembling and weeping, remained alone.

It is rather a singular coincidence, that on the very next morning Adam opened his eyes considerably wider than usual, on first getting up, at the strange, startling sight, which made him tremble and grow faint. The lid of the oak chest was lifted. The gold was gone. And in its place lay his bowie knife and revolver, which he always placed under his pillow on going to bed, as security against thieves.

Speechless and pale as death, Adam stood gazing with a look of despair and rage at the rifled chest. It was evident that the robbers on entering the room had first taken possession of his weapons, and left them in place of the gold. At all events the gold was gone; Adam was penniless! The fruit of many months of painful toil had vanished in a night time The truth was too terrible to be realized. the misfortune too great too bear.

In a hoarse voice Adam called his father, and communicated to him the fearful intelligence. It is hard too say which was the most angry of the two. They discovered how the robber might have entered and left the house, and they raised the alarm at once. In an hour all Muddybrook rang with the report of the robbery, and officers were in pursuit of the thieves. In vain! No gold was to be recovered—no thieves were caught.

The fever of excitement into which Adam was thrown by his misfortune caused him a fit of illness. For a week he laid groaning on a bed of pain and despair. All this time his affianced, the false Matilda, never visited him. But Rose, the faithful, devoted Rose, was always by his side to soothe and console him, and picture happier times.

Immediately on his recovery Adam betook himself to Mr. Moore's house. Still unwilling to believe Matilda faithless, he went to pour out his sorrow in her sympathizing ear and to assure her of his unchanging affection. Matilda's forbidding aspect chilled his heart; she regarded him as if he had been some unfortunate person whom she had seen somewhere, and of whom she retained remarkably disagreeable recollections. Adam's eyes were opened to his folly, and he reproached her bitterly.

"Not another word, sir!" cried Matilda haughtily, interrupting his complaint "If you have been deceived in me—I have been deceived in *you.* It is best for us never to meet again. Good bye."

Adam staggered home. He threw himself groaning upon a seat. Poor Rose—scarcely less afflicted than himself—knelt down by his side, and begged him to tell his "sister" what had happened. Adam pressed her hand to his bosom, and his tears fell on her glossy tresses, while to that one sympathizing heart he offered his own, and laid bare all his grief. Meantime, poor Rose wept, but she could not speak, and withdrawing herself from his embrace, she hastened to her chamber.

That night Adam slept soundly, and awoke in the morning, more nearly reconciled to his lot than he had been before. He rubbed his eyes; he smiled, as, recalling a dream he had had, he made a resolution to regret his gold no more, to forget the false Matilda, and moreover, to be a man again. He rubbed his eyes, we say; but as soon as he got them fairly open, the smile vanished from his lips, and he started in astonishment at some object on the lid of his chest. Eager, trembling he sprang forward; he seized it—he pressed it—he laughed hysterically—his countenance gleamed wild with joy—for his gold was in his grasp.

And pinned to the precious bag was a slip of paper, on which, in a well known hand, were written the following words:

"Forgive me, dear Adam—my dear brother! I am the cause of your sorrow—I took the gold. I thought I was acting solely for your good. Now if you wish to marry Matilda, you can, for she will accept you. I know I have acted unwisely—wrongly,—but forgive your poor sister, whom you will never see again!"

Adam was too much overjoyed to read more than half the note.

"Forgive you—you darling!" he cried. almost out of his senses. "Forgive you—my guardian angel! Yes, and bless you too!" he muttered, rushing from the room. "Where's Rose!" he demanded of the old housekeeper.

Rose had not yet appeared. Burning with impatience, Adam sent the old lady to call her. In a minute she came back, pale with consternation, declaring that Rose was gone!" Adam, recovering from the shock this intelligence had occasioned him, flew back to his room, looked up the gold, and set out immediately in pursuit of Rose, who he felt sure, had taken refuge with some friends of the family in Maplegrove. On the way, also, Adam had plenty of time to reflect, and on arriving at Maplegrove, his mind was fully made up with regard to what he ought to do.

Rose's friends could not deny that she had that day arrived at their house. Adam demanded to see her, and his request was not to be refused. And poor Rose, with swollen eyes, and a face that was deathly pale, at length made her appearance, trembling with apprehension.

"Say you are not angry with me!" she faltered, raising her eyes timidly to Adam's face—"say you are not angry!"

"Angry, with you, my angel? No, indeed!" cried Adam, folding her in his arms. "And yet it is my duty to make you a prisoner—now don't tremble—a prisoner for life, I mean! Not for stealing my gold, you rogue, but for stealing your stupid Adam's heart!"

And Rose—poor, silly, blushing Rose—yielded herself without a struggle, and Adam took her home in triumph.

And not long after he took her to and her home, and prepared for the dearest little wife in the world a happy home, which was the envy of all Muddybrook, and an eyesore to Miss Matilda Moore for ever and ever.

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A QUAKER having sold a fine-looking but blind horse, asked the purchaser:

"Well, my friend, dost thou see any fault in him?.'

"No was the response."

"Neither will he see any fault in thee," said old Broadbrim.

### UNFINISHED STILL.

A baby's boot, and skein of wool,
Faded and soiled and soft;
Odd things, you say, and I doubt you're right,
Round a seaman's neck this stormy night,
Up in the yards aloft.

Most like it's folly; but, mate look here:
A woman stood on yon far-off strand,
With a wedding-ring on the small soft hand
Which clung so close to me.

My wife—God bless her! The day before.
She sat beside my foot;
And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair,
And the dainty fingers, deft and fair,
Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was over: I came ashore:
What, think you, found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white,
A cottage empty and dark as night,
And this beside the chair.

The little boot, 'twas unfinished still;
The tangled skein lay near;
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe asleep on her quiet breast,
Down in the churchyard drear.

### Styles in Garnet, Ruby, Topaz, Amethyst, and Diamond.

So long as the faculty of admiring the beautiful shall exist, so long shall gems be held in high esteem. Their sparkling brilliancy, rich and varied tints, variety, and costliness have won for them the graceful appellation, "flowers of luxury," held alike in ancient and modern times the most precious in the world. Fashionable caprice has never demanded more variety and novelty in jewelled ornaments than at the present day, to gratify which designs in endless and fantastic profusion are displayed.

Of the large amount of capital vested in precious stones in every part of the world, 99 per cent. is said to be represented by diamonds, while colored gems constitute the remaining ten per cent. It is found that the sparkle and radiance of the diamond is greatly enhanced by placing it pendent within the setting. The most recent device is to suspend the gem like a pendulum in a circlet of enamelled gold. Thus the stone changes its position with every movement of the wearer, and its reflections and retractions are multiplied in prismatic hues. The diamond is far less brilliant in the broad glare of day than by night, and its best effects are seen in a candle lit room. Next to the brilliant comes the pearl with its unpretending beauty and chaste loveliness—formed perfect by nature, it does not require the aid of art to enhance its beauty, and with many its elegant simplicity is more admired than the diamond's eye dazzling splendor. A distinguished traveller tells us that "the Orientals share the taste of Europeans with regard to pearls, diamonds, bread, and women; they give the preference to the whitest." The present taste demands this gem tinted with the palest rose. There are many disadvantages attending pearls. 'Time crumbles them to dust and annihilates their beauty." They tarnish and lose their brilliancy by contact with the skin and unfavorable atmosphere. Fashion ranks the ruby unrivalled. Its brilliancy, color, and exquisite beauty is greatly enhanced by artificial light. The emerald is the next favorite, and, like the ruby, when without blemish is more valuable than a pure diamond of the same size. Rubies and emeralds surrounded by brilliants, as they are usually set, form the most beautiful ornaments that are worn. A marked change in the style of ladies' rings is the increase in size. The mounting varies from one-third to a full inch in length, oblong and square, with rows of diamonds or pearls alternating with one or more in gems of brilliant color. The paler hues of the ruby—white, peach-blossom, crimson—the indigo sapphire, the violet amethyst, the golden topaz full of resplendent spangles, the Brazillian stone in deep orange and pale rose, cut in long forms, and encased in single and double rows of rose diamonds, and crystals of Beryl in cylindrical form, wound by a narrow band of gold around the centre, and a gold boss at each end are among the costly novelties in ring stones. The rich and varied tints of the opal, yellow, flame-red violet, purple, golden, and emerald-green, showing by reflected light when its position is varied, when surrounded by the bright scintillating rays of brillian ts in which it is set, form the most admired of ring ornaments. The pointed oval setting is much in vogue for cameos and intaglios, which are frequently engraved in grotesque and whimsical fancies, triplets of divinities, composite heads human and bestial, and grotesque distorted masks that threaten to swallow everything in their gaping jaws, give them an unmistakable air of antiquity. Sometimes the wing-oases of flies and the diamond beetle are mounted like gems on rings with a pretty effect. Golden and enameled hoops, with devices expressed in precious stones, is an old fashion revived. These mottoes or inscriptions were called posies, and often expressed the word "regret" with a ruby, an emerald, a garnet, a ruby, an emerald, and a topaz; and ladies names were often similarly spelt in gems. The name Adele was expressed with an amethyst, a diamond, an emerald, a lapis lazuli, and another emerald.

Finger rings are favorite ornaments with women. They are never out of fashion, and a lady's hand is seldom seen unless one or more of the fingers are encircled, to which it gives grace and symmetry unlike other ornaments, which sometimes exaggerate defects. They often mourn as deeply the loss of a favorite ring as that of a friend.—[World.

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THE Emperor of Austria has invited all the sovereigns to be his guests during the Vienna Exhibition. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany, who are patrons of the British and German Exhibitions, will be present at the opening on the 1st of May. There was some prospect of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia being likewise present; but according to the last arrangements, he is to arrive with the Czar at the beginning of June. The German Emperor has announced his arrival for the end of June. As regards the Sultan, nothing has yet been settled. An inquiry was made on his behalf as to whether the Czar and the German Emperor were coming at the same time, in which case the Sultan expressed a wish to be present also. The great lion undoubtedly will be the Shah of Persia.

### Graphic Description of the Lava Beds by one of Gen. Sheridan's Staff.

Mr. MacFeeley, of General Sheridan's staff, who has seen considerable service in Nothern California and Southern Oregan, among the lava beds and in their vicinity, was called upon on Monday by a reporter of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and gave some information in regard to them and their present inhabitants which has not hitherto been published.

"Major," said our reporter, encountering the gentleman at his office on Wabash avenue, "I understand you have some acquaintance with the lava beds."

"Yes, I have been among them, and, in fact, all over that country."

"What sort of a country is it out there?"

"It's a God-forsaken country for anybody to live in, that is, in the lava beds, but there is good land outside of them. The beds where Captain Jack is now, or was a few days ago, are probably from sixty to seventy-five miles square, and lie just south of the Oregon line, near Tule Lake."

"Anywhere near the Cascade range of mountains?"

"Well, you might say they are on a spur of the Cascades, but they are west of the range. Off to the west is the Coast range, and, to tell the truth, the country is almost all mountain and valley everywhere around them. It is a wild country. The lava beds were caused by volcanic convulsions. The trap rock has been violently thrown up while heated, and as it cooled, large caverns were formed in some places, in knobs and various fantastic forms."

"It could easily be defended?"

"Yes; it is a natural fortification; almost impregnable. One man could hold it against ten, if he knew what he was about, and if it became warm for him, there are a dozen of lines of retreats through these lines of caves."

"Is there any vegetation in these lava beds?"

"They are totally destitute of vegetation—nothing but these odd forms of the upheaved rock, and occasionally a small body of water. Taken as whole, it is about the wildest and most desolate region I have ever seen."

"How about Captain Jack's escape, if he wished to leave?"

"He would have no trouble at all in leaving. He might leave half a dozen men there to keep up appearances, and be off to the mountains with the rest of his band days before any one outside knew anything about it. And that is what I think he will do or has done already. You can't surround the whole bed, and if any place is left open he could very easily make his way to it."

"If he was shut in moderately close, how could he get provisions?"

"I think he is pretty well provisioned now. You could take whole herds of cattle in there and keep them in the valleys or underground passages in perfect safety. It is my opinion that that is what he has done already."

"Have you ever had any experience with the Modocs?"

"I have had some."

"Are they very wild as a rule?"

"Some of them are what might be called decent Indians, but this band of Captain Jack's is the worse lot of Indians that ever got together. They are all half civilized and speak pretty good English. The learned it from hanging around the settlements. The tribe that Captain Jack, leads is made up of the worst kind of thieves, murdererers and desperadoes who have gathered in from different parts of that section of country when the places they left got too hot for them. I have never seen Captain Jack, but I have seen ome of his band, and a more desperate blood-thirsty gang of cut-throats I never saw in my life. If he gets out of the Lava Beds and reaches the mountains it will be impossible to reach him. The gang will scatter, and you might not find half a dozen of them in a year."

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### How to Get the Front Door Open.

There is no end to the effectiveness of a good knocking on the outside of a house. We remember one cold, bitter, miserable winter night when we came home late—and yet not so very late either, but it was so cold that everybody had gone to bed in the big house in which we lived, and to which we had no latch key. At the bell we pulled, we pulled and we pulled, and the more we pulled, the more nobody came. At last we were about giving up in despair and going to the station house or a hotel, when a policeman came along. "You can't make 'em hear, eh?" said he. "Now, just wait a minute." And then he stepped into the street and picked up a brick from a pile near by. With this he knocked apparently very gently on the wall of the house. The effect was magical. As the dull, drum like booming resounded through the house every window was thrown open, and heads popped out on every story. A dozen people were ready to let us in, if we would but knock no more.—[Scribner's.

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### A Curious Letter.

The N. Y. Tribune prints this:

Sir: Please advise your readers always to leave their names and addresses in their pocket books. It frequently happens in our business that we come in possession of porte-monnaies containing private papers and photographs which we would be glad to return, but we have no means of doing so. It is dangerous to carry them about—so we are forced to destroy them. I remember an instance where I met with serious trouble because I could not make up my mind to destroy a picture of a baby which I had found in the pocket-book of a gentleman which came into my hands in the way of business on the Third-ave. road. I had lost a baby myself, the year before, of the same age as this one, and I would have given all I had for such a picture. There was no name in the porte-monnae, and no way of finding out who was the owner, so like a fool I advertised it and got shadowed for it by the police. Tell your readers to give us a fair show to be decent—and always leave their addresses in their pocket-kooks. We want to live and let live. Yours, truly,

A PICKPOCKET.

### TO MY SLEEPING BOY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Sleep on, precious! mother's man!
Brow of snow and cheeks of tan;
Thy sweet breath, like new-mown hay,
Puts to shame the flowers of May.

Rest thee, hands so small and slight.
Never still from morn till night;
Nimble fingers, deft and spry,
See how helpless now they lie!

Little feet that hourly run
Through the shadow and the sun—
Heedless feet that often stray,
Rest thee, at the close of day,

No more laughter, no more words,
Till at dawn the little birds,
Waking from their restful sleep,
Gayly twitter, trill, and peep.

Then my dirrling too will wake,
Give his curly head a shake,
Bound with bare feet 'cross the floor."
Till he reaches "mamma's door."

Then such prattle and such fun!
Such sweet kisses, one by one,
You have never heard, unless
You too have a boy to dress!

—N. Y. Ledger.

### Farm Notes.

BARK SPLITTING OF APPLE TREES.

What is the cause of this very destructive evil, and what the remedy to be used for it? When it once begins, apparently but little can be done to save the tree. Last year we had five beautiful trees totally destroyed. The bark split up the side of the tree facing the south and southwest, not one showed any injury in any other aspect. We tried binding up the various curatives, but all of no use. The trees were also killed; only one plum tree was, however, affected in a similar way. From the aspect of the split, invariably facing the sunny side of the tree, I became convinced the evil rests in some way in the sun itself. Had it been otherwise, the split would have occurred in various positions. The evil cannot be due too much moisture. Our orchard is well underdrained, and being situated on sandy soil. could not well be supposed to be affected by this cause.

In thinking over the trouble, I became almost convinced the splitting of the bark was due to the heat of the sun's rays falling on frozen trees. Consequently I placed pieces of board against the south and southwest sides of each tree. After thus shading them no more splitting took place. —[Cor Canada Farmer.

HINTS ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Having received many letters of inquiry on the subject, and as I make strawberries a specialty, perhaps a few hints in regard to the method may be of some use to beginners. One man asks is the spring as good a time to set plants as the fall. I had thought that every one knew that the spring is the best time; but it seems they do not, and I will say that the spring is the only time, (no matter what may be said in books to the contrary.) Set them in the spring by all means, and the earlier the better. The next letter read, "Will you tell me which kind is the best of land?" I do not think it makes much difference, with plenty of manure, but prefer a deep sandy loam as it is much easier cultivated. One man wishes to know how many plants are needed to set an acre, and the best way. To set an acre takes from fourteen to twenty-five thousand plants depending upon how thickly they are set. My way is to have the rows three feet apart, and the plant eight inches apart in the row, cultivating with horse hoe between the rows, and with hand hoe between plants. It will save much trouble if the rows are made exactly equal distance apart.

I have tried hard to believe that the hill system was the best, but as I have had poor success trying to raise strawberries in hills I do not recommend it; if any one wishes to try the plan they will find directions in the Old Farmers' Almanac for 1872.

In regard to which kind is the best, it depends so much upon the soil that no one can tell until they have tried several kinds. One man that I know of has tried most every kind, and has finally given the preference to the Cutter Seedings, but taking everything into consideration, I think the Downer Prolific the best. To those who have a limited supply of manure I would say set the Downer Prolific by all means, for it will bear neglect and will still give a good crop, but with high cultivation the yield is enormous. The Wilson will not do much except it has the right kind of land, what that kind is I do not know; every quart of the Wilson costs me more than four quarts of the Downer. As for the fancy kinds, with high prices and pretty names, the farmer had better let them alone.—[D. C. Talbot in Mass. Ploughman.

MILK CELLAR.

An exchange says that a milk cellar will be coolest when sunk into the earth, and not much above its surface. Eight feet would be a good depth. The windows near the top of the walls should be protected from the sun either by trees or shrubs, or with blinds or shades; and wire screens inside should be made to exclude all insects. Covering the bottom with hydraulic cement will give it neatness, but as the cement is not a good conductor of heat, it will render the cellar warmer in summer and cooler in winter, by preventing access to the earth. Good stone flagging would be better in this respect, and hard burned brick would be better than common brick. There should be a ventalating flue run up from the upper part of the apartment, in which the current of air may be regulated by means of a regulater.

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ONE of the solid men of Boston kindly promised to comply with the request of a friend, who was impatient to leave the church, to deposit a dollar bill for him in the contribution-box, but he quietly returned his own pocket-book to his pocket without lessening the amount of money contained therein, and when the collector came along ostentatiously dropped his friend's bank note in it and sank back on his cushioned seat as if conscious of a good act well performed.

### After a King's Daughter.

An interesting bit of gossip is said to be going the rounds in New York touching Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald. This gentleman, who is now flying about Europe and Northern Africa, is said to cherish a fondness for one of the daughters of Christian IX., of Denmark, and for the purpose of properly paving his way to the haughty old King, he has shrewdly managed the European department of the Herald in order to impress the great influence of his newspaper more firmly upon the old man's mind. The discovery of Livingstone was his masterpiece, and broke down the last barrier between himself and every court of Continental Europe. Mr. Bennett's infatuation for the young princess is said to be intense, he having first met her in Berlin four years ago. Since then he has been spending much of his time in Europe, always within hearing distance of the throne of Denmark, and it is stated that there is the best authority for the announcement that a marriage has been agreed upon. Of late also, there has been a report of a mad scheme set afloat to the effect that Bennett was about making large purchases in Spain, for the purpose of some day becoming Governor or President of the Southwestern Peninsula. Indeed, Sickles and Bennett have been charged upon various occasions as being directly concerned in the abdication of Amadeus, they having offered sufficient inducements for his retiring from the throne.—[Boston Post.

### VARIETIES.

A LITTLE girl wanted a fan, not being able to remember the word, she said "wanted a thing to brush the warmth off with."

THE following notice was recently found posted on the doors of the Arkansas Senate chamber: "Job work executed with economy and despatch."

ACCORDING to a recent London letter Queen Victoria shuns society more than ever, and is growing very gray and feeble.

LIBERAL contributions are said to have been collected in England, for a monument to be erected over the remains of Stonewall Jackson.

ONE of the corpses picked up at the Atlantic wreck had on a quilted vest, and in every diamond of the quilting there was a sovereign, there being in all about eighty, equal to four hundred dollars.

A SHOP window in New York displays a patent life-preserving mattress floating in a cistern of water, and having on it a family of dolls arranged to represent persons who have been shipwrecked.

THE Russian Government has ordered the Jewish state schools and the rabbis' schools throughout the empire to be closed, and schools and seminaries under the control of the Government to be substituted for them.

THE little boy saved from the wreck of the Atlantic was not saved for nothing. Glory waits him. Also money. Together with a giraffe, a fat woman, elephants, and other curiosities, he is offered the proud privilege of traveling with Mr. Barnum. It is delightfully gratifying to know that the terms proposed by Mr. B. include $20,000 and the right to sell his photograph.

THE hideous custom among Jananese women of blackening their teeth and shaving their eye-brows on their being married or reaching a marriageable age, is likely to die out or become abolished, for the empress has set the example of innovating upon this old fashion, dictated by Asiatic jealousy, and henceforth her teeth and eyebrows will be allowed to remain as nature formed them. It is to be hoped that the Japanese women will in this instance admit that the court is the proper fount from which fashion ought to spring.

COUNT DE WALDECK, who has just completed the 110th anniversary of his birthday, is about to undertake the management of a new theatre in Paris, He was a contemporary of Louis XV., and perhaps the only one of them in France who has seen the third Republic. Born in Prague. he is a naturalized Frenchmen. He devoted forty years of his life to scientific travels in different countries—Nubia, Abyssinia, Mozambique and Mexico Apart from a slight deafness, he is affected by no infirmities.

THE magnificent jewels belonging to the wife of Mr. Lizardi, who absconded under bail, a defaulter for upwards of a quarter of a million of money, were recently sold in London. The largest prices fetched were £1,200 for a brilliant necklace, £1,265 for a brilliant brooch, £2,000 for a brilliant tiara, and £2,700 for a pearl necklace studded with brilliants. The total receipts of the sale amounted to between £10,000 and £11,000.

A MICHIGAN man has invented a unique, poetical, and, to his mind, eminently practical mode of traveling rapidly on horseback. His idea is to construct a cone-shaped balloon, which is to be laid lengthwise upon the horse's back. The animal and rider are to be weighed, and the balloon filled with just gas enough to lift all but a few pounds' weight of horse and rider from the earth, in order that the frisky Pegasus may have nothing to do but go ahead: The possible speed of such a contrivance is as yet beyond conjecture.

THE new English law against adulteration of food, drink, or drugs decrees that the person making or ordering such adulteration shall for a first offence be subject to a fine of £50, and for a second offence to imprisonment with hard labor for six months. For selling knowingly any adultered article a penalty of £20 is imposed. The admixture of any foreign substance to increase the weight of bulk of the article sold is declared to be an adulteration within the meaning of the act.

A FRENCHMAN made a pair of pantaloons for a Dr. Lamb, but, forgetting the name of his customer, went into the market, and taking hold of a leg of mutton, inquired of the butcher:

"Vat you call dis?"

"That is mutton."

"Ha, mutton, is it? Vell, vat you call mutton's baby?"

"Lamb."

"Oh, i," said the Frenchman, "dat is him. Monsieur Lamb is de vera man vat for I make de pantaloons."

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 26, 1873


THE Philadelphia *Press* acknowledges that its "boxed-up-man" story which has been going the rounds was a first-class sell, although it printed it in good faith.

MISS JULIANNA B. CLARK, a resident of Harrisburg, recently shipped a box by express to President GRANT, containing a sword and British flag captured at the battle of Brandywine. As the lady took the precaution to pay the charges the box was "received."

WE are pleased to record the selection of ex-Governor BIGLER, a member of the Constitutional Convention, who, it will be remembered, withdrew from the Democratic State ticket to make room for ex-Governor CURTIN. Mr. BIGLER fills the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. S. H. REYNOLDS.

THE New York city charter of which ours is a faint copy, has at length passed the legislature and is in the hands of the Governor. It occupied the attention of that body for one hundred days, was thoroughly discussed section by section and so materially amended as to disgust "Boss" MURPHY who originated it. The charter is published in full the New York papers so the people may have at least the opportunity to know under what manner of constitution they are obliged to live. Not so in Pittsburgh, it is a sealed book.

ON behalf of the Democratic party in this commonwealth at least, we tender acknowledgement to the editor of the *Commercial* for restraining his inclination to recommend its extermination, in consequence of the slaughter of negroes in Louisiana. So much magninimity shall not be without its reward. We will not cloud it with the reflection that he knows better than any other man, that the Democratic party is in the majority in this State, and perfectly conversant with the mode by which it has been counted out. This knowledge might delay the exterminating process and make it very unhealthy and we would rather attribute it to his amiability and manhood. You may repeat and count us out, we can stand that, but don't exterminate us.

IT was very sharp in the politicians to kill Mr. BUCKALEW'S Constitutional Convention bill by inducing Mr. Speaker ELLIOT to withhold it from the Governor, but they are not likely to profit by this in the end. These unprincipled schemers are drawing up their own political death warrants. It is only a question of time how long the party will stand their trickery.—*Dispatch*.

And judging from the course of the *Dispatch* there is no question as to how long it will stand their trickery. We remember how our neighbor denounced the "unprincipled schemers" about the time they nominated HARTRANFT, and how it fell in shortly after to his support. It will be the same thing over again in case these same "unprincipled schemers", nominate MACKEY for Treasurer, or resolve that the new constitution shall be defeated—the *Dispatch*, would not dare to oppose either. If it will, we shall be pleased to hear it say so.

THE *Gazette* which usually attends to the family affairs of President GRANT contains the following important item:

President GRANT has purchased of Col. E. S. SANFORD the four year old trotting stallion Claymore, by Peacemaker, the latter a son of Hambletonian, and sent him to his farm near St. Louis.

The same paper also announces that his excellency is on his way to St. Louis, evidently to put the colt through his paces. The *Dispatch*, which also toadies to the royal family, is anxious that the Democratic press should find fault for this recent addition to the stud of GRANT. We have no doubt the President had "Claymore" in his eye when he insisted on having his salary doubled, which will enable him to stock his St. Louis farm with blooded animals, and he intends to take plenty of time to attend to his private affairs and personal comforts this year, having commenced his visitations in March, he means to keep on the wing, or at least out of Washington until October, about seven months. There is no danger of GRANT sinking into an untimely grave on account of softening of the brain, brought about by over work in the duties of his office.

## LOSS BY FIRE.

The losses by fire in the United States, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, average something over a half million of dollars per day. If this seems to be an incredible statement, let the reader take a file of his daily newspaper for any two or three months past and sum up the announced losses where they exceed one thousand dollars, and he will soon satisfy himself that it is rather under the actual amount. Were he in addition to look through the columns of one or two hundred exchanges he would discover that many fires are never reported by telegraph, in which dwellings, barns and small buildings are consumed. It is safe to say that five hundred thousand dollars per day, or two hundred millions a year, would not cover the losses by fire. It is not to be wondered at that the rates of insurance should advance, and that companies by dear experience have learned to be exceedingly cautious as to the character of the risks taken.

## COMMISSIONERS TO VIENNA.

One of the most remarkable instances of the way "jobs" are set up in the Pennsylvania Legislature is afforded by the recent appointment by Governor HARTRANFT of three State Senators to make a pleasure jaunt to the Vienna Exposition at a cost to the tax payers of two thousand dollars a piece, or six thousand in the aggregate. There is no legislation authorizing such appointments, and the only authority existing for it is a section interpolated in the Appropriation bill at the close of the session, by the Conference Committee, appropriating the sum stated to any three persons named by the Governor as Commissioners. How that section got *in* the Appropriation bill is the cream of the joke. It was inserted at the instance of the Senate Conferees, Messrs. GRAHAM and RUTAN, backed by JOSEPHS and DANIELS of Philadelphia, the House conferees. It was invented by the Conference Committee, and never mooted or hinted in either House prior to its appearance in the report of that Committee. When the bill was reported back, it was opposed in the Senate because of this Vienna appropriation, but finally concurred in. In the House it was voted down once, also because of this appropriation, but reconsidered under a strong pressure and desire to retrench, and finally adopted by a pretty close vote. In both Houses the presumption of the Conference Committee appointed to adjust differences between the two Houses, in introducing new legislation like this Vienna appropriation, was freely denounced by the most prominent members.

But they only had a half view of the little game in hand. The Senate conferees who had it put in were JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny, and J. S. RUTAN, of Beaver. To secure it there is hardly a doubt but they traded off with the Philadelphia conferees to go for some of their jobs, and gave up some of our Western appropriations. And yet these two Senatorial conferees, who engineered the whole of this little job, are announced as Governor HARTRANFT'S appointees to go to Vienna. No doubt the appointments are unconstitutional. A Democratic Senator, DAVIS, of Berks, is put on, probably to forestall criticism, and save GRAHAM and RUTAN from exposure. But the thing is impossible—the job is transparent, bold and knavish.

GRAHAM and RUTAN were loud in their denunciation of the House salary steal. Oh, no! They never could, would or should think of such a thing as voting themselves increased pay; in morals it would be wicked—in politics disastrous. But at the identical time they were prating in this style, and swindling the people out of their approval of such rare honesty, these two Senators, GRAHAM and RUTAN were concocting their scheme to put in the Appropriation bill, by their own votes, a two thousand dollar steal for themselves. In all the annals of the Pennsylvania Legislature, there is not an instance of a plunder parallel to this.

And how about their qualifications to represent this great hive of industry we have in Pennsylvania, among the skilled artisans of the world? Why they are simply tricky and professional politicians—statesmen of a Lilliputian standing and wire-pullers of renown—The manner in which they got their appointments shows the men. It was a deliberate, audacious swindle, the more dishonorable because it was committed while they were cloaking their intentions under canting professions of superior virtue.

If there is an opening in the American department of the Vienna Exposition for the Pennsylvania "rooster" and "pincher," we hope GRAHAM and RUTAN will get there and stay there. We think after this last achievement the Legislature will be made too hot for them next winter.

## THE FEELING DOWN SOUTH—GRANT'S CIVILITY AGAIN.

The veteran editor of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, Mr. WM. C. BRYANT, and a firm supporter of GRANT'S re-election, thus writes to that journal from Norfolk: "In all my intercourse with the people of the South although it has not been very extensive nor of very long continuance, I have heard only the expression of a desire to be on friendly torms with us of the Northern States. Especially has this been the case in Charleston, where I saw more than else where of the people of the place. I have never, since I crossed MASON and DIXON'S line, heard a single expression of bitterness of malignity towards those who live north of it; it was but the other day that the people of Charleston sent a formal invitation to the President of the United States to visit South Carolina. He declined the civility, and at the same time removed the postmaster of Charleston, Mr. TROTT, who was highly esteemed, and for whose continuance in office the citizens, without distinction of party, had earnestly petitioned. In his place he appointed a colored man who whether justly or not, lies under the odium of being connected with the corrupt fellows who have for several years been pillaging the State. This was like answering an invitation to dinner with a slap in the face, and was a gross blunder to say the least."

## A "HITCH."

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows:

There is a "hitch in the little job gotten up in the Senate during its last session, to send three commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. I told you in my last letter that a number of Senators were exceedingly anxious to go, but the trouble is, no Senator or member of the last House can be appointed, because the Constitution expressly forbids such action. As if to make the matter perfectly strong, and avoid all misunderstanding on the subject, the framers of the Constitution inserted two clauses in different parts of the instrument declaring that no Senator or Representative shall be appointed to an office created during his term. Both provisions were inserted at the same time. It now remains to be seen whether the Governor will appoint Senator Rutan, who has made his arrangements to go, and Senator Davis of Berks who was promised the appointment for a little service he rendered on the apportionment bill. With the exception of Senator Rutan, the reference to other Senators in my last letter on this subject was mere conjecture. Rutan was repeatedly observed, after the bill creating the commission had passed, studying bills of advertising for ocean steamers, having had quite an amount of such literature on hand. But the question now is, will the Governor dare violate a plain provision of the constitution by appointing these Senators? I know he has pledged himself to do so. Messrs. Rutan and Davis are appointed, but when will the announcement be made and the third man selected? This question is of considerable importance, as involving a constitutional principle, respect or disrespect of which will indicate the real mettle of which the administration is formed.

The above certainly requires the attention of the Attorney General.

## "BALANCE OF TRADE."

The *Gazette* is learnedly discoursing upon the balance of trade, and writes as glibly as if it really understood it—forgetting that Mr. WEBSTER and others exploded this old theory as far back as 1817, we think it was. The *Gazette* follows the fashion of relying upon the Custom House entries to show the value of exports and of imports—and so they do, after a fashion; but then it follows farther, and blunders into believing that the difference between the two as shown by those books, must be made up by the export of coin.

Now, as all our coin is very carefully kept out of domestic circulation, we might very properly enquire to what better use could it be placed; but instead of doing so and running the risk of being regarded as uncivil, we will, with our accustomed good nature, try again to instruct our neighbor in what appears to be so plain a thing that if it only will try to devote its whole mind to it for a few days, we really think it could grasp the whole idea—being a small one.

If the *Gazette* should ship a cargo of domestic goods from New York to Europe, it would be entered in the Custom House books in New York at its value in that city, say—for we desire to make it plain—$25,000. The ship arrives all right and our neighbor is fortunate in selling it at twenty per cent. advance over freight and charges. He now has $30,000 in his pocket. Well, he invests his whole pile in British goods which he brings back to New York, and if his bills of lading are fair as they doubtless would be, his goods are entered in the Custom House books at $30,000. According to the balance theory the country is precisely $5,000 poorer by this transaction, and according to it, just $5,000 in gold must be shipped to Europe to pay for the profit our good neighbor has made on his commercial adventure.

We trust our "platitude" may be simple enough for the comprehension of our neighbor, and that after studying it out he will sit down and rest himself, and quit bothering over that enormous balance of trade, which apparently operates upon him in his waking hours as the night mare does during his slumbers—if indeed so vigilant a guardian of the people ever takes time for sleep.

## STATE RIGHTS.

The silly folks who write for the Radical press generally, are just now in a condition of lamentable astonishment. Somehow or other—having never read the constitution, or wishing to bring it into disrepute—they have somewhere picked up the idea that the doctrine of the rights of the States was a mere figment of the Southern imagination which first was heard of in the days of Nullification some forty years ago, and was entirely crushed out in 1865 along with LEE and JOHNSON'S surrender of their armies.

Judge then of the ludicrous amazement into which they have been thrown by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in two several cases, in which it is held that this much sneered at doctrine at which all the small wits of Radicalism have been squirting their pop-guns, is in reality a sound principle of the constitution which has survived the numerous alterations of and additions to that instrument, which in legal parlance are dignified with the name of amendments.

The Supreme Court, every member of which but one we believe, has been appointed under the reign of the Republican party, in speaking of the doctrines have been urged without limit in the Radical press, says that—

"Such a construction followed by the reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in these cases, *would constitute this Court a perpetual censor upon all legislation of the States on the civil rights of its own citizens, with authority to nullify such as it did not approve* as consistent with those rights as they existed at the time of the adoption of this amendment. The argument, we admit, is not always the most conclusive when it draws from the consequences urged against the adoption of a particular construction of an instrument. *But when, as in the case before us, these consequences are so serious, so far-reaching and pervading, so great a departure from the structure and spirit of our institutions; when the effect is to fetter and degrade the State governments by subjecting them to the control of Congress in the exercise of powers heretofore universally ceded to them of the most ordinary and fundamental character; when, in fact, it radically changes the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both these governments to the people, the argument has force that is irresistible in the absence of language which expresses this purpose too clearly to need construction.*

"*We are convinced that no such results were intended by the Congress who proposed these amendments, nor by the Legislatures of the States which ratified them.*

It may well be hope that now, when a Republican Bench after full argument and careful consideration has decided that after all there are such things as State Rights, the writers for Radical journals will experience the delightful, and to them the very unusual sensation, of the acquisition of a new idea. We shall rejoice exceedingly on the occurrence of so unusual a circumstance.

## RADICALISM RESPONSIBLE.

Many people regard the recent outbreak in Louisiana as the premonitory symptom of a terrible war of races in the South. Instead of being at all surprised at such an awful *finale* to the whole abomination of reconstruction, which was a violation of all law, all common sense, and of all knowledge of the relative force of the two peoples, we are surprised that it has been so long delayed. The whole wicked effort to crush our own race beneath the hoofs of so brutalized a class, has been a crime of the most serious kind; an outgrowth of folly or of wickedness or of a mixture of both which has never before been witnessed.

The whites are superior in every way, while the blacks are in ignorance almost as dense as are the same people in Africa. If let alone; if not hissed on by a pack of miserable wretches whom the Yankee States should be ashamed to have produced, they would have been as a general rule, quiet and orderly. But in order that the bummers who rule us should remain in power and have an uninterrupted run upon the public funds, the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negroes, and missionaries of the Republican party were sent among them under the pay of the government, to unite them together in support of the Republican party.

Had there been one spark of honest well-meant philanthropy in all this, we could have had some respect for the fools who got it up, but it was all hire and salary. It was necessary that the South should, as far as possible, be represented, in Congress by men without honesty, self-respect, or brains. The Radicals were every way afraid of those who would have been true representatives of the real people of the South; and for their own selfish purposes the vote was given to the negro, who knew nearly as much about the privileges and duties connected therewith, as sundry Republican members of Congress who have recently because notorious, do about honesty and truthfulness.

The effort upon the part of sundry Radical papers to throw the responsibility of this terrible affray upon the white men, is as silly as it is wicked and disgraceful. The whole affair evidently grew out of the course of conduct pursued for the last six or seven years by successive Radical majorities in Congress. The tree planted so carefully by THADDEUS STEVENS is now bearing its natural fruit, and the Radicals—not only the leaders, but all who follow them—must be held responsible for all the bitter results. The Government we trust will interfere in behalf of humanity; and to prevent more negro seizures of public buildings, more driving of the white people from their dwellings by violence and outrage. The policy of the government must be altered and the negro taught very distinctly that in this country white men are to be protected from murder and violence.

The telegraph wires are burthened with "Official" statements relative to the horrible affair in Grant and Colfax, gotten up by the very officials who got up the riot; of course these office-holders will give their own color to the affair, and try to satisfy their own allies that the white men are savages and the negroes are virtuous and non-combatant saints.

In a very dirty job commend us to a white man who libels his own race and cottons to an inferior one—in short, to an office-holding carpet-bagger; and for a specimen of credulity run mad, give us one who believes anything a carpet-bagger says.

SOME of the organs in Philadelphia are getting frightened at the attitude lately assumed by the colored voters, and the *Telegraph* appeals to them to remain "inside of the Republican party"; the Democrats have no offices to give and it would be better to stay with the Republicans and take their chances. They have been doing this very thing for several years, found the white trash monopolizing all the offices in that city, and now propose to set up for themselves.

THE Beaver *Radical* is our authority for stating that Senator RUTAN, one of HARTRANFT'S appointees to Vienna, will sail for Europe on the 18th inst., and will be accompanied by his wife. It also says that the Senator has severed his connection with that paper.

## DON'T UNDERSTAND THEM.

It would appear to the general mind that in a country governed by laws, the laws should be so plainly written, especially those by means of which the revenue of the government is assessed and collected, that intelligent men having to pay their money to the government officials, should be able to know just how much would satisfy the public demand.

This however does not appear to be the case with our Tariff law. Our readers have heard of the difficulties in which the well known firm of PHELPS DODGE & Co., of New York, recently became involved in consequence of a charge made by one of their employees, of frauds practiced upon the revenue laws by means of false invoices of foreign goods, which it was said would probably involve them to the amount of a million of dollars; and which were settled by the government upon the payment of $271,000. It appears that to precede punishment the guilty intent to defraud must be shown, yet the law officer of the government declares expressly that he ha carefully examined the books of the firm and is satisfied, that while there has been during the past five years several violations of the act of Congress, that they all have occurred without any fraudulent intent, and that the amount of duties of which the government was deprived amounted only to the sum of $3,000 on importations worth about a million of dollars.

Surely this is a very strange state of affairs. One of the most intelligent firms of importers in New York honestly errs in its construction of an act of Congress, and is mulcted in over a quarter of a million of dollars—not for any intent to defraud, but—because the law itself is so unintelligible, so awkardly open to several constructions, that members of one of the most experienced firms in New York make mistakes in their understanding of its provisions.

Surely Congress ought to have persons on the Committee of Ways and Means who are acquainted with the use of the language in which our laws are written.

## "HOPKINS' MEMORIAL."

We have received a neatly bound copy of the obituary addresses delivered in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia March 6th., regarding the sudden demise of Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS, a prominent members of that body and chairman of the Committee on Declaration of Rights. The printing and binding executed by Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of that city, is a model of typographical neatness, and the likeness of deceased by the engraver, SARTAIN, is finely executed and perfect.

THE murder of a man named REARDON has occasioned great feeling in Cincinnati and very naturally so on account of the alarming condition of affairs it manifests. It appears he was an honest, industrious mechanic, a member of the order of ST. CRISPIN, a secret society of the shoemakers. Finding that he could not support his family and also pay to his society the money it exacted from him, he preferred to leave the society and stick to his wife and little children. From the day he exhibited this preference he was dogged by some of his fellow-workmen, assaulted by means of slung shots, and finally set upon by two men who dealt him mortal injuries. This is a horrible state of affairs, and good morals and public order imperatively call for the condign punishment of his murderer.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

### Opposition to Chinese Slavery—Meeting of Workingmen at New Castle.

On Thursday evening last there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Workingmen at New Castle, Pa., called to give an expression of their views on the Chinese question. The adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which have been sent us with a request that we publish them, pretty clearly demonstrates where they stand:

WHEREAS, A number of the citizens of this country, regardless of the wishes and wants of American citizens, are actually engaged in the importation and introduction of a semi-civilized race of Chinese, who can never become assimilated to Americans, who have no intention to become citizens, who will never defend our country against the wrongs of other nations, who pay nothing into our treasury, who neither directly or indirectly patronize farmers, mechanics, grocers or merchants, and who are content to work for a paltry pittance scarcely sufficient to furnish an American the scanty means of bare subsistence; and

WHEREAS, the introduction of Chinese labor, according to the present mode of importation, in large squads, already under contract, at a mere pittance, compared with the real value of labor in this country, is calculated, if not designed, to destroy the dignity of labor by robbing industry of its just reward, and thus rendering the intelligent workingman, be he tradesman, mechanic or laborer, unable to support himself or those dependent upon him, and in addition to all this we believe it to be a system of peon slavery which was instituted, and is now being carried into effect by men who are void of principle, religion, love of country or regard for their fellow-man, and if not prevented will ultimately lead to the overthrow of all those social and religious liberties and free institutions, which are held so dear by every American citizen. Holding then, these and similar views, we proceed to the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Lawrence county, do hereby protest against the introduction and employment of Chinese Labor in this country, that we will withhold our influence and support from every man whatever his profession or occupation may be, who favors the introduction, employment or retention of Chinese labor in our midst, and that we will support no newspaper or aspirant for public office that refuses to come out boldly against the introduction, employment and retention of Chinese labor in this country.

The next resolution we omit as we do not care to run the risk of butting against the infamous libel laws of Pennsylvania, which are a disgrace to civilization and mankind.—ED.

*Resolved*, That we hail with pleasure the growing disposition throughout the country to organize in opposition to the introduction and employment of Chinese labor, and that we are ready to unite with all law abiding citizens, without regard to party for the peaceable prevention of the same.

*Resolved*, That we as citizens of Lawrence county, do most solemnly pledge ourselves to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the several papers of this city, also in the Pittsburgh POST and the *Gazette*, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to attend to the same, and also to communicate with other parts of the country, with a view to a permanent organization throughout the United States.

*Resolved*, That when we adjourn, it shall be to meet again at the call of the aforesaid committee.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent thus refers to the the colored Radicals.

The breach between the colored wing of the Radical party and the parent stem in this city is still agape, with little or no prospect of a cessation of hostilities or a compromise. The dissatisfied freedmen remain belligerent, and the favorite pastime of the most prominent among them is to ventilate their views in the daily papers. They are slowly and cautiously organizing throughout the wards in the lower section of the city for independent political purposes; and are enrolling goodly numbers. Humanity in every day life may be likened to a flock of sheep. If the ram who leads jumps the bars the flock will follow, and in this case of our disgusted colored brethren they are all jumping the bars, led by a few bold and sagacious rams. The total strength of the colored body politic here is 30,000, as I am informed from reliable data. As each regenerated voter is capable of casting a ballot, not only for himself but for two or three of his neighbors it would be comparatively an easy task for them to roll up a vote of 60,000. If the "ring" fails to effect a compromise in time for the nominations for city offices by the Crawford County system in a few months, it would be difficult to foretell the result that might follow. The "ring" cannot afford to lose much strength, for it is in bad repute even in its own ranks, and then the best element of the Democracy united with the Municipal Reform organization, is going to push them hard. There are but five colored men holding positions under the Republican party in this city, and these are minor clerkships, to settle the aid they rendered last fall to the election of the State ticket. They all agree in saying that they have been ignored, that they have earned political recognition, and if they are to be tatooed longer, that they must split and go their own road. It is the intention of the leaders to form a thorough organization throughout the entire city, to register every colored voter, to educate him to see as they see and follow as they dict ate.

THE stagnation of the building trade in New York is the most striking commentary that could be made on the threatened trade disturbances the coming summer The *Commercial Advertiser* estimates that the decrease in the amount paid for building improvements this year will be at east $5,000,000, as compared with the work done in 1871. Last year the decrease was also about $5,000,000. In two years, therefore, the sum of $10,000,000, which would have been permanently invested in the city but for the general strike of 1872 and the threats of a similar outbrea in 1873, has been withdrawn from the improvement of real property.

THE Toledo *Blade* says, with particular reference to SCHUYLER COLFAX, who wants to go back to Congress:

There can be no doubt but the indorsement of any of the Credit Mobilier speculators and the back-pay grabbers would prove not only damaging to the parties immediately interested, by making them the targets for all manner of charges of corruption, but would also greatly diminish the strength of the party. If the Republican party would maintain its ascendancy, it must repudiate even the semblance of corruption, to say nothing of positive guilt.

THE Committee of Experts of the Treasury Department, who have been examining the funds of the Franklin (Pa) Bank, which were partially destroyed by the insane cashier have finished their labors. Funds amounting to $145,060 have been identified, $111,000 of which were in Government bonds, and the balance in railroad securities. The amount of cash on hand, as shown by the books, has all been identified except about $1,000.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad announces that the tunnel which it is building under the city of Baltimore will be finished in the next two months. The cost of this magnificent enterprise will be in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars. It will accommodate the various through Northern and Southern trains running through the city, and will enable them to make their trips without breaking their trains, as is now the case.

## The Retirement of Mr. Curtis.

[From the Christian Union.]

We do not go too far when we say that thousands of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, in voting for the re-election of General Grant, were influenced mainly by the earnest and eloquent assurances of Mr. Curtis that the President was devoted to civil service Reform, and that his continuance at the head of the Government for another term would put an end to the wretched and demoralizing practice, heretofore in vogue with all parties, of bestowing office as the reward of partisan service. And now; within a month of General Grant's reinauguration, Mr. Curtis has felt himself compelled, by considerations affecting his own self-respect, and in disgust on account of promises unfulfilled, to withdraw from the Civil Service Board. We fear we must accept that withdrawal as the end of all hopes of Civil Service Reform during the present Administration. The politicians and office-mongers have a victory, but the end is not yet.

### SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER THERE?

When we hear the music ringing
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing
Gladly bid us welcome home
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In the land of light and glory,
Shall we know each other there?

When the ho y angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends who greet us,
In that glorious spirit land?
Shall we see the dark eyes shining
On us as in days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arm twining
Fondly round us as before?

Yes, my earth-worn soul rejoices
And my weary heart grows light,
For the thrilling angel noises
And the angel faces bright
That shall welcome us in heaven,
Are the loved of long ago,
And to them 'tis kindly given
Thus their mortal friends to know.

O! ye weary ones and lost ones
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall j in the loved and lost ones,
In the land of perfect day.
Harp strings, touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my ruptured ear;
Ever more their sweet tones lingers—
We shall know each other there.

### Imported Summer Suits.

The summer novelties in costumes from Paris are already found here in the *salons* of enterprising modistes, and Harper's Bazar thinks that they will appear simultaneously at Newport, Saratoga, and the French haunts of fashion. For example is a suit of the new canvas guipure—ecru linen in square meshes like canvas grenadine. A flounce covered with embroidery trims the skirt; the over-skirt is wrought in polka dots and edged with yak lace; the basque is also polka dotted, with yak insertion outlining a vest, and the self-covered dress is brightened by bows and sash of scarlet watered ribbon. There are also polonaises of unbleached damask lined with blue or red women borders, edged with crocheted lace, white, with a color intermingled. The most tasteful batiste suits are of solid flax gray, with insertions and edges of Malines thread laces on the flounces and forming a vest on the basque; to complete the dainty dresses are Watteau bows, armlets, sailor knots, and wide sashes of deep purplish blue ribbons.

The demi-polonaise, with long straight fronts and basque backs, or else just the reverse, with a basque in front and long silk like tabs behind, is also found in lovely suits of white repped pique and sheer nainsook muslin. On pique suits five or six embroidered ruffles trim the front breadth, and to pass around the skirt and edge the polonaise, while great white pearl buttons fasten the front of the garment and define the waist behind. The neck is stylishly finished with a fraise made of a bias pique band arranged to curve upward and outward, and edged with two standing embroidered ruffles. Another stylish fancy is to make repped pique suits entirely plain, and add large black velvet buttons, collar, cuffs, pockets and sash on the polonaise. These are merely basted on, so that they may be easily removed before washing, and the simple dress is a boon to the laundress. For breakfast dresses there are pique skirts with a simple embroidered Spanish flounce, and a graceful little sacque all covered with embroidery. White cambric suits have flounces of open English needlework with insertion headings set in the skirt; the apron of the over-skirt and the basque are made entirely of this eyeleted embroidery. The old fashion of puffs with colored ribbon run in them is prettily revived on sheer white nainsook dresses. An inexpensive white suit for afternoons may be made in this way, with three wide flounces on the skirt edged and headed by a puff lined with blue, violet, or green, and a belted polonaise with a single ruffle and puff. Black-lined puffs are worn in white dresses by ladies in mourning. Breakfast sacques trimmed in this way, with slightly trained skirts puffed across the front, are pretty house toilets.

Suits of dark blue linen lawn, as thin and cool as batiste, and shown in solid color, with white branching lines. The skirt has a deep Spanish flounce, with white needle-worked scallops, and a narrower scalloped ruffle edges the polonaise. Gay costumes for summer hotels and for afternoon fetes at country-houses are usually in contrasting colors. One of Napoleon blue silk has an over-skirt and sleeveless basque of the white rough surfaced raw silk called Mousaia, with sleeves and sash of dark blue. A polonaise costume in two delicate *mordore* shades has a sash and bow of brown faced with rose color.

### Professor Tyndall on Niagara.

Professor Tyndall recently lectured at Royal Institution, London, on his American experiences. Speaking of Niagara, he said that the general description of the deafening roar near the Falls was exaggerated, inasmuch as the noise experienced at the Devil's Bridge in Switzerland, where the Reuss made its plunge, was by far greater. This was due to the surrounding mountains, whereas the great American cataract has no such acoustic advantage. He described his explorations beneath the so-called Horseshoe Falls, by far the most formidable of the two generally comprised under the name of the Niagara Falls. Wrapped in several woollen garments, he had to cross torrents of water, and to pass over the slippery ground whence he had a view of the green masses overhead, the contemplation of which gave him one of those agreeable emotions which he had been told liberated nerve currents and assisted in the stimulating of the system better than the chemical preparations used for dispelling bodily discomforts. He said that, except the gorge through which the river rushed, the country around was a table-land as far as Queenstown ridge on the one side and Lewistown ridge on the other side of the river. Here the table-land suddenly descended into the plain towards the Ontario, and he drew attention to this fact because it explained to him the existence and history of the Niagara Falls. Many thousand years ago the river probably ran along that table-land, and the falls then were exactly at the escarpment of the table-land. The erosive power of the sand and bowlders carried by the river, however, excavated and cut the extreme end, and thus caused a retrocession of the *locus* of the fall. The centre of the river, having the greatest excavating power, managed to keep ahead of the sides—that is in going backward - and thus the horseshoe form was produced. The extraordinary whirlpools and up-shots of masses of water at one of the bends he ascribed to the interference of the central and latitudinal currents. In five thousand years people would be able to see plainly if this theory were correct, and he predicted that in time the American Fall would be abolished, leaving a whirlpool, and the Horseshoe Fall would have receded still further back, at the same time narrowing the bed of the river behind it. The tumbling over of the barriers had been and would be hastened by the disposition of the strata of the table-land, in which limestone rested on soft shale. The lecture was illustrated by photographic and other views, and by experiments showing the erosion caused by a blast of sand impinging on a glass plate. Some stones resembling flint implements were shown, the finish of which was due to the same influences, and it was mentioned that the cut on the neck of the Egyptian Sphinx was probably owing to the action of sand. An artificial representation of what had happened in the history of the Niagara Falls was also exhibited. Prof. Tyndall concluded by saying that, during his recent visit, he had received a hearty and almost affectionate reception from the people of the United States, and in lecturing and living among this other English-speaking nation he had felt no break of continuity.

### Peddling Theatre Tickets.

In the Municipal Court this morning a young man named John Williams was arranged on a complaint charging him with violating a city by-law by standing in Howard street and selling tickets of admission to the Howard Atheræum, not being licensed to do so by the Board of Alderman of this city. The defendant pleaded not guilty, but the evidence was too strong against him, and he was convicted and fined. He appealed from this sentence, and gave bonds in $100.

For some time past Howard street, from the corner of Court street to the Howard Atheræum, has been nightly the resort of speculators in tickets to that popular place of amusement, the peripatetic venders of pasteboards lining the sidewalk almost as "thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa," and bothering with their cries of "choice seats in the orchestra," "nice seats in the parquette," "the best seats in the house," and other arguments to induce those desireus of attending the theatre to purchase cards of admission from them.

The management of the establishment has made an endeavor to stop this practice, but their efforts have proved futile, and the speculators have night after night pestered the patrons of the theatre. They have been especially bold in declaring that they were violating no city law, and would sell as long as they saw fit. Their tickets for each evening's performance have been procured in advance, two three, and four at a time, by parties not personally known at the box office, and the speculators have been thus enabled to pursue their calling.

The Howard is crowded nightly, and when nearly a hundred tickets are in the hands of these men, especially on Monday or Saturday evenings, it will readily be seen what an advantage they possess, for just as soon as the treasurer announces "nothing but standing room," then the speculators can demand a good premium, and a gentleman who has taken one or more ladies to the theatre, with the expectation of getting in, will pay their demands sooner than disappoint his friends.

The idea advanced by these men that they cannot be convicted of violating a city ordinance, is sustained by an eminent lawyer in this city, but in order to test the matter fully Officer Bean, of Station 2, brought the prosecution against Williams, and the case will prove one of more than ordinary interest, as it affects the rights of any and all parties engaged in a similar business at any of our places of public amusement.—[Boston Times 15.

### Reception of an Empress.

The visit of the Empress of Russia to to Sorrento has been the occasion of a sensation among the Neapolitans. Preparation began for her reception nearly a month previous to the time announced for her arrival, and squadrons of cavalry and carbaneers made their appearance at her villa. The Greek priests blessed the future dwelling of their Impereal Mistress, and the people turned the street through which the Empress was to approach into one continuous triumphal arch formed of evergreens, flowers, ribbons and flags in in profusion. Her Majesty came in a carriage drawn by four black horses, and this was followed by six other carriages containing her suite, the ladies in waiting and others. Some surprise and no small disappointment was expressed at the rapid pace with which Her Majesty, with the young Archduchess alone seated by her side, drove through the little town, amidst an open-mouthed and silently respectful crowd, but the Empress, who is far from strong, was naturally anxious to escape to the retirement of her charming villa. Every available terrace, and balcony, and roof, was crowded with eager and not a few elegant visitors. The piazza was festooned with banners and national flags, in which the Russian black eagle was predominant. The specialty of the Sorrento in the form of gorgeous scarfs was abundantly exhibited in the windows, and on the persons of the pretty girls in the scarlet Phrygian cap, and amber-colored faces of the sailors, and gaily-caparisoned horses gave a color and variety to the scene. Every possible attention was paid to the august traveler, the greatest order prevailed amongst the vast crowds, and not the slightest effort was made to break through the lines. No wonder that Her Majesty telegraphed to the Emperor immediately on her arrival, "The rooms charming, reception magnificent, road enchanting.—Je suis tressatisfaite."

A BALTIMORE woman has obtained a verdict of $5000 damages against her brother, who accused her of perjury in a will case. She had been looking for a way to make money for some time, and finally concluded that where there was a will there was a way.

KATE STANTON, according to a New York journal, "is lovely, having features that would grace a throne." Her lecture on "The Loves of Great Men" is, however, likely to create difficulty. She declared that there was no such thing as love among great Americans, and during this part of her discourse, it is reported, "the married men edge away from their wives." The best article of love, in her opinion, is the German.

RAFTING is the prevailing popular amusement with the juveniles this month. The boy whose parents own the pond is generally chosen captain of the raft. The raft quite frequently consists of a couple of boards the captain's father has laid away to season. The captain stands at the bow and hollers, and the other officers, whose claim to the berth principally rests on the fact that they have dry pants at home, stand at the stern, and spatter water on the outsiders who are on the shore with their hands in their breeches pockets and guile in their hearts. They thus navigate for hours at a time, and then fight over the distance they have made, and finally go home to see their parents about it, and are dried with a bed-cord, and are put to bed, where they can feel of their injuries without molestation. [Danbury News.

THE Thomas Randolph who wrote the following "precepts" was a wit, poet and playwright in the early portion of the seventeenth century, and a great favorite with "Ben Jonson." He was a prolific, but is now an almost forgotten writer. From his own history we judge that he keenly felt he worth of the "Precepts."

### PRECEPTS.

*Thomas Randolph*, 1630.

First worship God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good morrow nor good day;
Let the first labor be to purge thy sin,
And serve Him first whence all things did begin.

Honor thy parents to prolong thine end;
With them, though for a truth, do not contend;
Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed,
Shall have a child that shall avenge the deed.

Think that is just; 'tis not enough to do,
Unless thy very thoughts are upright too.

Defend the truth; for that who will not die
A coward is, and gives himself the lie.

Take well whate'er shall chance, though bad it be,
Take it for good, and 'twill be good to thee.

First think; and if thy thoughts approve thy will,
Then speak, and after, that thou speakest fulfill.

So live with men as if God's curious eye
Did everywhere into thine actions pry,
For never yet was sin so void of sense,
So fully faced with brazen impudence,
As that it durst before men's eyes commit
Their brutal lusts, lest they should witness it.
How dare they then offend when God shall see,
That must alone both judge and jury be?

Would'st thou live long? the only means are these,
'Bove Galen's diet or Hippocrates,
Strive to live well; tread in the upright ways,
And rather count thine actions than thy days,
Then thou has lived enough amongst us here;
For every day well spent I count a year.
Live well, and then, how soon soe'er thou die,
Thou art of age to claim eternity;
But, he that outlives Nestor, and appears
To have passed the date of gray Methusalem's years,
If he his life to sloth and sin doth give
I say he only was—he did not live.

### Fashions in Ladies' Shoes.

[Boston Globe.]

The new styles of boots and shoes show that Fashion can have lucid moments, after all, when, repenting of her many follies, she bestows a grain of common sense upon the ideas relating to the personal comfort of her victims. At any rate, it is not Fashion's fault now if women persist in walking on their great toes like a ballet-dancer, or if the children hop through life on crooked legs, a very natural consequence of these high heels, as all unfashionable observers of human nature have remarked ere now. It has been of no use to preach sermons on deformity while these distracting kid distortions were not confiscated by parental authority; for to see a pair of dainty buttoned boots tilted up on three-inch heels was to groan and succumb, ignominiously give in, though a regiment of chiropodists stared one in the face.

But let the aching ones rejoice, Louis Quinze is not only dead, but so is his heel. True, a ghost of it remains—not enough of one, however, to "wobble on, but just enough to preserve the arch of the instep and "keep you out of the mud." The most elegant styles for ladies this spring are the recently imported French boots made of delicate black kid, with broad soles with or without an interlining of cork. They are of exquisite beauty and finish, with two changes to mark them from last season's fashions. The foxings are cut square and low across the foot, while the upper portion only just covers the ankle. French kid boots of a simpler style come in three grades, the first with a thin sole suitable for dancing, the second of medium thickness, and the third a street boot. For all of these the square toe with rounded corners is used entirely, but in the imported French kid the toe is rounder. An excellent walking boot for every day wear is made of goatskin and soft kid, with a broad sole and a heel of only three lifts. Party boots of black satin are now ornamented with a tiny bow that does not destroy the outline of the foot.

THE RICHELIEU.

The most coquettish shoe of the period is by all odds the Richelieu, and for style it has no compeer. It is made of black or bronze kid, with a moderate heel. An elastic like that of a Congress boot is inserted over the instep, and by this means it is held strongly and firmly in place. Bows of rich gros grain silk, with plain or cut steel slides, conform to the high instep, and give an exquisite curve to the foot. A bronze pair that has four large flat bows of silk fastened with cut-steel slides is perhaps the loveliest of these dainty shoes. Another pretty pair is made of gray morocco with black heels, and trimmed with black ribbon an inch wide. Three-button kid shoes are to be fashionable for the street this summer, and their proper companions are colored silk stockings, of striped Balbriggans.

One of the best inventions for young girls and children is the sea-side and country boot. It is made of fine goat-skin, foxed with French calf, thick, broad sole, and low heel, and as a specimen of high finish and durability deserves more than a passing notice, though as a model of reformation it already speaks loudly for itself. A moment's reflection tells one that health, and necessarily grace, depend greatly on just such boots as these, and that the best physical economy is prevention. Careful mothers may well rejoice, then, in this downright sensible fashion that has shod their children with strength and substance.

### Traces of the Late War—A Noble Charity.

A late letter from W. C. Bryant, who has been sojourning some weeks in the South has this:

In approaching Savannah by rail I perceived some striking indications of the ravages of the late civil war. Mansions of the former large plantations reduced to ashes, with the chimneys standing, and new log cabins raised in the clearings of the dreary pine forest, marked the changed relations of the white and black races. Here and there we passed breastworks of earth thrown up for defence. Savannah, however, shows to the casual observer no traces of the late struggle. Its well-built rows of houses, extending over what were open fields when I last saw the city, its great trees spreading a broader shadow, its glossy broad-leaved evergreens peeping over the garden walls, and its warehouses crammed with bales of cotton, give no report of the terrible collision between the North and South. Between Savannah and Charleston, however, the ruined dwellings of the planters are not unfrequently seen.

The war left many white children in utter destitution both in Charleston and other parts of South Carolina. Many of these were orphans, and others belonged to families who had no means of supporting them. They bore the names of some of the most distinguished families in the State; yet they were growing up in utter neglect, unschooled, ragged, dirty, and exposed to the temptations of vice. The Rev. A. T. Porter, an Episcopal clergyman, conceived the idea of gathering them into a school and educating them in such a manner as to make them reputable and useful members of society.

He succeeded. He began the "School of the Holy Communion" with small means and few pupils, and has now a school of about two hundred and forty boys, forty-three of whom are clothed, fed and instructed gratuitously, and many of the others at very cheap rates, their kinspeople paying what they are able. I visited the school, and think I never saw a brighter or more intelligent-looking set of boys. Among them were the Allstons, the Haynes, the Marions, the Pinckneys and others, whose names are historical. The honor of these names will be kept up by those who are educated for lives of virtuous industry by this noble charity. The discipline of the school is mild, and great reliance is placed on the pupil's sense of honor. Mr. Porter does not hesitate to solicit pecuniary aid wherever he perceives the least chance of success. Such, at least, is what his Charleston neighbors says, but I perceive, and am glad to perceive, in looking at the prospectus of his school, that it has been "sustained" in great part by benefactions from the North.

### A Wedding Disturbance.

At a Milwaukee wedding recently a startling episode occurred in connection with the marriage of Mr. L. B. Gregg, a worthy business man, and Miss Augustus Sherman, daughter of Mr. James P. Sherman, a wealthy private banker. Mr. J. P. Sherman, a brother of the lady, remonstrated against the bans, and his parents refusing to listen to him, he became violent and made threats. When the wedding party arrived at the residence of the elder Sherman the young man rushed to his room. Mr. Sherman, the elder, and his son-in-law, Levi Blossom, followed the young man quickly and found him armed with a loaded shot gun, which he levelled at his father. As he pulled the trigger Mr. Blossom threw up the barrel of the gun and the murderous charge shattered a mirror in the room. Young Sherman then procured a revolver, but before he could make use of it he was bound hand and foot and conveyed to the county jail, where he still remains. The marriage ceremony was then performed without further molestation.

### A Floating Iron Monster.

An English paper contains the following account of the new iron clad Devastation, recently added to the British navy. The ponderous monster which squats upon the astonished waters with a dead weight of ten thousand tons, takes any ordinary waves with stolid indifference, whether she receives them end on or upon bow, beam or quarter. The prodigious hill of foam which her stern piles up when under way, washes, as was expected, clean over her forward deck, and she is often submerged aft; but her massive midsection rides quietly enough, and those on board her when anchored in the rolling tideway, say that she was steadier than the house ashore. She turns with great readiness and in a small circle, and her speed, as proved in six trials along the measured mile, is not only equal to the promise of her designers, but it exceeds expectation.

The mighty engines driving this island of iron, with an indicated power of 6,000 horses, with seventy-seven revolutions to the minute, got fifteen knots and a half out of the ship, and her mean rate at full steam is thirteen knots and three-quarters. Here, therefore, is a craft which is vulnerable only to a very few guns, has the swiftness of a small packet, and the hardiness—thanks to her twin screw—of a tug, while she could utilize the qualities to hurl upon the sides of an opponent the awful force of all her 10,000 tons, moving with the velocity of a spear. On board this remarkable man-of-war there are no less than thirty-four distinct and separate engines, and, indeed, the value which she represents is as serious as her fighting capacity. What remains to be learned is the behavior of the ugly giant in a real Biscay gale, and whether or no the *cul-de sacs* which she carries aft will or will not prove a mistake in a heavy flowing sea.

With stability assured to fifty-five degrees, with no top gear to set her over, and with decks which can be hermetically sealed, she would be safe enough. But whenever she does roll, or pitch, or scud, the rivets and fitting in her huge body will be thoroughly tried. Except the Russian monitor, Peter the Great, nothing floating could resist or even challenge such a vessel, at once so strong and swift. The torpedo, no doubt, may yet be developed so as to make the Devastation and all her terrible sister impotent against a defended coast. On the high seas, at present, she has no superior, though we suppose the day will come when even this amazing construction will be as obsolete as the three-deckers of Nelson.

### The Lava Beds.

The hundred odd square miles of territory in Northern California, known as the Lava Beds, in which the Modoc Indians have entrenched themselves, is thus described by a writer in an Oregon paper: 'If you can imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite ten miles square and 500 feet thick, covering resistless mines of gunpowder, scattered at irregular intervals under it; that these mines are exploded simultaneously, rending the whole field into rectrangular masses from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masses high in some places and leaving deep chasms in others. Following the explosion, the whole thing is placed in one of Vulcan's crusibles and heated up to a point when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool. The roughness of the upper surface remains as the explosion left it, while all below is honey-combed by the cracks and crevices caused by the cooling of the melted rock. From the top of one of these stone pyramids an Indian can shoot a man without even exposing a square inch of himself. He can, with due haste, load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and chasms between the slain and the slayer. If at this terrible expense of life a force dislodges him from his cove, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another ambush, from whence it will cost ten more lives to dislodge him; and so on."

THE San Francisco Alta says: The travel to the Geysers and to the Big Tree has commenced for the season. A trail now is open from the Calayeras Big Tree Grove to the South Calaveras Grove which is five miles distant and has a much larger number of trees of the largest diameter, though they are not so high. One tree lying down is hollow, and the cavity is so large that six horses can walk abreast in it for a distance of more than 100 feet. The Calaveras Grove covers 160 acres, and has 98 trees; the South Calaveras Grove has 800 acres and 1,380 trees, including several hundred over thirty feet in diameter."

### The Merchant Prince Rapidly Sinking—His Splendid Mansion.

[Chicago Tribune New York Letter.]

Persons intimate with Alexander T Stewart express the belief, in spite of contradiction, that he will never leave his house, to which he has been confined for some days; and that he is rapidly sinking from a malignant attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The merchant Prince has been suffering, it is said, from disease for two or three years, though it is only very lately that it has declared itself in that form. He has been a man of vigorous constitution, and such great force of will, that, in spite of his ailment, he has devoted himself strictly to the personal management of his immense business. He has not been absent until recently from his private office in his wholesale establishmens, for a single day, except Sunday and when he has been out of town, for a number of years; and the fact that he is now compelled to remain in his chamber shows how very ill he must be. It has long been his habit to visit his retail store punctually at 10 o'clock every morning, and to go through every department. After that he has shut himself up in his office at the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, and remained there until 5 or 6 in the evening.

Hardly any man in town has worked harder than Stewart; and it may be fairly said, pecuniarily speaking, that he has been rewarded for his industry, as he must now be worth fully $50,000,000. His will has long been made, and it is whispered that in it are several large bequests to charitable objects, which will surprise the great mass of people who have never regarded him as a benevolent or generous man. He has never had any children, and his direct heirs are supposed to be very few; so that one can hardly imagine what he can do with his money, unless he should leave it for some eleemosynary purpose.

The story is again current that he has given to the city his new and splendid mansion (it is so called, though it really looks like a vast white sepulchre) to be used as an art gallery, including his own collection of pictures and marbles. There are also rumors of large funds for the establishment of a public library, a museum and a hospital; but all this is mere conjecture, since nobody, except the lawyers, so far as known, has ever seen the will. Still, there is good reason to believe that the greater part of his property will be devoted to public charities and municipal benefit.

Stewart, like Joey Bagstock, is very tough and devilish sly, and may, after all, astonish folks by an early recovery, and by continuing in business for some years longer. He is now 74, and cannot, in the course of nature, live more than half a century longer.

### The Queen's Drawing Room.

The London Times of April 21 says: Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with crape and feathers, and a diamond and pearl coronet over a long white tulle veil with black tulle trimmings. Her Majesty also wore a necklace composed of two rows of large pearls, and pearl and diamond brooches; the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia and St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of black tulle over a black silk petticoat, handsomely trimmed with white lace, looped with bunches of cherries, and a train of rich black silk covered with white lace. Head dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil. Ornaments—opals and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catharine of Russia, and the Danish family Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a black train and petticoat, trimmed with Brussels lace. Head dress—a tiara of turquoise and diamonds. Ornaments—turquoise and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Orders.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) wore a violet petticoat with Honiton lace, and a white *poult de soie* train with ruching and feather trimmings. Ornaments—opals and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and St. Isabel.

### Causes of Death.

The last publication of the British death rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat, and two more from the bites respectively of a ferret and an adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherry-stone put a period to the lives of three infants, while two died of putting one a stone, the other a bead into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing coins finished two, and swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim Death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five. Four hundred and forty-four young children were smothered by bed-clothes; and nine hundred and thirty persons during the year lost their lives in railway accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population is about seventy—the deaths by hanging, the knife, and drowning being the most. Heart disease the year's record shows to be increasing—a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the greater wear and tear of business, and the increased mental activity of the age.

### A Chinese Custom.

The Chinese take a curious method to prevent their pigeons being attacked by birds of prey while circling over the cities or moving from place to place. This consists in the employment of small short cylinders of bamboo, arranged so as to form a whistle or reed pipe, in groups of three or four, or more. These are attached to the back of the bird, and so adjusted that as it flies through the air a very sharp sound is produced. Varying lengths of the bamboo give variety of tone to this instrument, and when a large number of birds are flying together in a single flock, as is very frequently the case, the sound produced by them is distinctly audible for a great distance. It is said that rapacious birds are effectively repelled by this precaution, so that the pigeons make their flights with perfect safety from one point to another. Varnish is used for coating these bamboo whistles to protect them from moisture. This practice is said to have been in vogue among the Chinese for a great many years.—[Nature.

[From the Delaware Express.]

### THE WAVE.

AN IDYL.

Fast, from the wind, I fly,
Both great and small am I,
Fain would I break and die;
Ceaseless my motion!
Rolling from year to year,
Many's the tale I hear,
Accents of love and fear,
In the mid-ocean.

See how the lightning flashed,
See how, to fury lashed,
I on the vessel dashed
All my wild passion!
Hear how the timbers break;
I, with my hand can shake,
What your weak labors take
Ages to fashion!

But when I lie at rest,
On my supporting breast,
Lo! toward the golden West,
Sails the light vessel;
She, when by Heav'n above,
Fondly, I pledge my love,
Doth as the gentle dove,
In my arms nestle.

Then when beneath the wave,
Many have found a grave,
I my true-love shall save—
Part with her never!
Then, through the deep we'll fly,
She, my true love, and I,
Hear the winds moan, and sigh,
Ever and ever!

RICHARD MURRAY.

### THE FOUR SEASONS.

A BIRTHDAY POEM.

If this white benediction of the snow
Fell not from Heaven upon our frozen fields,
Thy Summer festival would hardly know
What wealth June ripeneth or proud Autumn yields.

If never sorrow should come near thy heart
Nor any coldness dim the light of love,
Thou couldst not know the nature's better part
Or look for hope's best harvest from above.

Unbroken sunshine and perpetual heat
Make deserts only. Clouds that bring no rain
Shelter no gardens; and thine eyes my sweet,
Must know what tears are, fond eyes to remain,
—*T. W. Parsons, in May Galaxy.*

### Expensive.

The burning of a dead prince in India is rather expensive. A letter in the London Times describes the combustion of His Highness the Maharajah of Jondhpore. The corpse was dressed in royal robes of brocaded cloth, and decked out with jewelry valued at $75,000. In front of the funeral procession walked two elephants laden with gold and silver coins to the amount of $62,500, which were scattered at every hundred paces among the spectators, to be scrambled for. The corpse, shawls, and jewelry were all thrown together upon the burning pile. From the day on which his Highness died, 5,000 Brahmins regularly received food and a largess of a rupee each at the palace gates. All the inhabitants, by way of expressing their grief, shaved off their beards, mustaches, and the hair of their heads. The lamented Rajah left behind him a neat assortment of wives and concubines, who were, many of them, extremely desirous to be burned with their late lord, some because they were really grieved at his loss, and others because it was the fashionable thing to do. It was not permitted, however, greatly to the disgust of the widows.

### Woman's Right to Practice Law.

The case of Myra Bradwell against the State of Illinois, has been decided adversely to the plaintiff by the Supreme Court of the United States. Myra Bradwell asked the Supreme Court of Illinois to issue a license to her to practice law in the courts of Illinois, which was refused, whereupon she appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, alleging that she was born in Vermont and had removed to Illinois, and claiming under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution that a citizen of one State was entitled to all the rights of citizenship in other States. The court decided that the amendment declares that citizens of the U. S. are citizens of the State in which they reside, and that therefore the plaintiff at the time of her application was a citizen of Illinois, and the fourteenth amendment could not therefore give her any protection against the laws of Illinois, and that the right to grant license belongs solely to the State courts, and which is not transferred to the protection of the federal courts.

### VARIETIES.

THE custom of exhibiting bridal presents ticketed with the names of the donors is to be abolished. It was a species of fashionable vulgarity that can be very well dispensed with.—[Phila. Ledger.

THE steamship City of Chester, just launched at Glasgow for the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, is, after the Great Eastern, the largest merchant steamer in the world. Her dimensions are:—Length, 458 feet; breadth, 44 feet; depth extreme, 38 8 feet.

THE Emperors of Germany and Russia are determined to take the lead in providing military music for the Vienna exhibition at their own private expense. A Prussian band of the Guards and a Russian band of the Guards, each composed of a hundred men, will add to the musical delights of the exhibition by their performances.

THE unfortunate horse who, sorely against his will, is prodded through the fierce shower-bath of the "Cataract of the Ganges." at the Drury Lane Theatre, does not end his evening's troubles with that ordeal. He is hurried off to the Standard Theatre, where he has to face fire in the play of "Rebecca," and rescue the Hebrew maiden at the stake.

THE new telescope being made at Cambridgeport, Mass., for the Washington Observatory, will it is said, be the largest in the world. The object glass will have a diameter of 26¼ inches, and the tube a focal distance of 32 feet. The total cost of the telescope and its requisite machinery will be $30,000, of which the object glass alone will cost $27,000. It was cast in England and finished in Massachusetts.

EVEN in the midst of the horrors of the terrible calamity caused by the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, when it might be supposed that men's minds would be filled with no other thought than sympathy for the sufferers, the greed for gold, with one man at least, seems to have outweighed all thoughts of humanity. This worshipper of the almighty dollar, while the bodies of the dead lay frozen on the beach, and the bruised and wounded survivors lay groaning in the huts of the fishermen, sent the following despatch to Captain Williams:

TORONTO, April 3, 1873.

This is the best market for sale of damaged goods. Let me hear from you.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS, AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 26, 1873


## POOR LOUISIANA.

### Real Source of Her Trouble

### AS SEEN BY REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS.

Extracts From the Committee's Report.

In response to the mistatements of the Administration Press, in regard to Louisiana affairs, we submit the following from the U. S. Senate Committee's report, which was composed of a majority of Republicans.

Viewed in any light, the orders and injunctions made and granted by Judge Durell in this cause are most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law, and are wholly void for want of jurisdiction and your committee must express their sorrow and humiliation that a Judge of the United States should have proceeded in such flagrant disregard of his duty, and have so far overstepped the limits of Federal jurisdiction. *There is nothing in all the comedy of blunder and frauds under consideration more indefensible than the pretended canvass of this (Kellogg) fraud.*

It was testified before your Committee, by Mr Bovee himself, who participated in the canvass by the Lynch Board, that they were determined to have a Republican Legislature, and made their canvass to that end. *The testimony abundantly establishes the fraudulent character of their canvass.* In some cases they had what were supposed to be copies of the original returns; in other cases they had nothing but newspaper statements, and in other cases, where they had nothing whatever to act upon, they made an estimate, based upon their knowledge of the political complexion of the parish, of what the vote ought to have been. They also counted a large number of affidavits purporting to be sworn to by voters who had been wrongfully denied registration or the right to vote, many of which affidavits *they must have known to be forgeries.* It was testified by one witness that he forged 1,000 affidavits and delivered them to the Lynch Board while it was in session. It is quite unnecessary to waste time in considering this part of the case; for no person can examine the testimony ever so cursorily without seeing that *this pretended canvass had no semblance of integrity.*

Is it the opinion of your committee that but for the unjustifiable interference of Judge Durell, whose orders were executed by United States troops, the canvass made by the DeFeret Board and promulgated by the Governor, declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor, etc., and also declaring who had been elected to the Legislature, would have been acquiesced in by the people, and that government would have entered quietly upon the exercise of the sovereign power of the State. But the proceedings of Judge Durell, and the support given to him by United States troops resulted in establishing the authority of Kellogg and his associates in State offices, and the persons declared elected by the Lynch Board to be elected to the Legislature. We have already seen that the proceedings of that Board cannot be sustained *without disregarding all the principles of law* applicable to the subject, and ignoring the distinction between good faith and fraud.

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"No WHITE man for office," is the motto of the negro lodges of Know Nothings now forming in the South. Rough on the carpet-baggers, that.

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THE Cleveland *Herald* alludes to Mr. BRYANT's Norfolk letter and says:

It is one thing for a silver haired and silver tongued poet to make a pleasure excursion down South, and a very different thing for an "average" Northerner to attempt to live there, and to gain access to society.

This is probably true so far as Northerners of the stamp of the editor of the *Herald* are concerned.

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THE people over in Indiana have started a novel method for ascertaing the value of Hoosier Congressmen. One paper estimates that it will require 17,000 hogs, or 3,740,000 pounds of pork, to pay the salaries of Congressmen from that State, and seems to doubt that the investment is a good one. Another journal in the same State thinks the hog value of one Congressman equal to about 1,000 porkers, provided they are good fat ones.

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MR. BOOTHE, a leading merchant in New Orleans refusing to pay taxes to the KELLOGG government was arrested and brought before a Judge named HAWKINS, who ordered him to cease doing business until he had paid his taxes. To this Mr. BOOTHE paid no attention whatever, and was committed to prison; after twenty four hours he was released by what means is not stated; but upon his release he was escorted by a tremendously large concourse of his fellow-citizens from the prison to his place of business. To wind up the day's proceedings, the wretch KELLOGG, the carpet-bag Governor, was burned in effigy. These things naturally bring to mind the doings in Boston in 1775, when GAGE was old King GEORGE's Governor and the people refused to pay taxes.

### THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

The Philadelphia *Press* in its editorial mention of the grand demonstration of the women of Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the Acadamy of Music in honor and aid of the Centennial, remarks that there was neither party nor sect represented, "Democrats and Republicans, Catholics and Protestants co-operated; and there was not a word spoken or read that was not instinct with universal humanity, toleration, and patriotism." Its concluding paragraph alludes to the women of the North and South—is sensible and just in its every utterance and deserves the widest circulation. It is as follows:

But the significant feature of this convention of the women of Philadelphia in favor of the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence was the absence of all allusions to the Rebellion. We use the word Rebellion because it suggests the prejudices of both sides. There was a feeling intensely prevalent that we could not commemorate such a Centennial as a revival of foolish hatreds. We could not ask a whole country to meet in the sacred alcoves of Independence Square by bitter reference to the attempt to divide the country. And these glorious women remembered that while they were of the North and had lost their loved one, they had sisters in the South who had been equally unfortunate. The hatred of the women in the two sections had been equally intense. Those of the South had been doubtless more defiant. They had been raised in very different society. Ours of the North, slow to anger, had been, when aroused, no less defiant. But the women of both sections had dear ones they worshipped fallen on both sides. *The graves of the Union and the Confederate soldiers are common altars at which the women, North and South, will earnestly worship. It is impossible that this exquisite devotion should be obliterated. It would be unnatural if it could be.* Nor do our Centennial women ask that. Let us put ourselves in the places of these Southern people, white and black, free and slave. Would we have acted otherwise? The one class struggling to keep the other in slavery—the other struggling to break their bars. Hence it is that those who won the fight should be carefully tolerant of those who lost. At least in this country, where civil government is now undergoing its fiercest trial, *we can no more live upon hatred and prejudice in government, and in the philosophy that regulates the affairs of men, that we can adjust commercial balances and manage financial affairs by likes and dislikes.* Policy, if not principle, underlies and overlies the whole; and there is no science half so exact as that which forgives the error in our neighbor which we are prone to commit ourselves. Party is the expedient of the hour, but Faith and Principle are the agents that endure through the ages.

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THE *Commercial* of course has the power to draw its own inferences just as it has to manufacture its own facts; two things which it does upon all occasions. The idea that the General government "by the very nature of its functions," or by the very nature of anything else save a determination to exercise absolute power, was bound to sustain its own party in Louisiana; or that the Federal Courts had anything to do, legitimately, in the deciding of the lamentable condition of things in that State, is so supremely silly or so viciously wicked, and has so often been shown to be either an error of judgment or the culmination of a Radical conspiracy, that it is worthy of no further reply. THE POST takes the side of the white people, and while it laments the condition of affairs in Louisiana, believes that the responsibility therefor rests exclusively upon the *Commercial's* party. It is the purest folly—the merest wickedness—to imagine that the Caucasian race can, under any circumstances, be brought into subjection by the negroes, even although some renegade Caucasians from the love of gain may be brought to head the blacks. So far as regards the existence of what the *Commercial* calls "ingrained hate," we are satisfied that the major portion of that evil quality has its dwelling in the hearts of those white men, whose only purpose it is to make a profit out of the process of transfusing their surplus thereof into the corresponding organ of the Southern negroes.

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AND now the colored ladies of Philadelphia are indignant, and threaten to withdraw all support from the Centennial. It appears that the white ladies undertook to solicit subscriptions for the general fund of the commission, and have been going from house to house engaged in the good work. In blocking off the city for daily work, they deemed it best to "confine the colored committee of the woman's branch to those wards which are most thickly populated with the people of their race." At this restriction the colored committee took great offense, and issued a remonstrance, bitterly complaining of the exclusiveness of the white portion of the female branch. They claim the right of going where they please to make collections, quote the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, showing there should be no distinction on account of color, and that they are decidedly opposed to working as "Colored Centennial Women."

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SECRETARY QUAY, like most Radical office-holders, pays no attention to the claims of the colored voter. He has lately appointed a MRS. WILLARD, of Beaver county (where the Secretary himself hails from) as a clerk to transcribe the laws of 1872. No one has heard tell of the colored voters receiving like recognition.

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ACCORDING to a Harrisburg correspondent, it is pretty well settled that ROBERT W. MACKEY is to be the Republican nominee for State Treasurer. His only opponent is said to be SAMUEL HENRY, of Cambria county, and he only desires his name brought forward and placed on the track for the next heat.

### THE SOUTH.

United States troops have been sent up the Red river; if this is simply to preserve human life and public order, it will be well. But if it is for the purpose of helping the negro to "stamp out" the white man, it will not be well. If another JEFFRY is destined to hold another "bloody circuit," and try, condemn, and put to death, or inflict degrading punishments upon white men, upon the testimony of mere brutes in the semblance of human kind, who know as little of the obligations of an oath as does the mule which they have been coveting for years—and by means of the farcical verdict of a jury made up of the same species of animals, it is not well.

It will not be submitted to by the white race, as a general thing, that for defending their women and children from insult and murder and their property from rapine, our own people shall be hanged, drawn, and quartered by any drunken Judge DURELL, for the sake of the Republican leaders and their lovely and Colognian brethren. The tragi-comedy of negro superiority is becoming too rank, and if it does not smell to Heaven, it does smell a good deal of its opposite. The whole thing has been supremely ridiculous until now, when it threatens to be horribly bloody. The people in the South—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—our brothers, cousins, and relatives is other degrees, have for eight years submitted quietly to the result of the war, and have only met with insult, outrage and oppression. They have seen an inferior and degraded race placed above them and kept there by the military power of a professedly Republican government. They have seen their highest offices filled by a brutal race of barbarians who can neither read nor write, or by a still more degraded class of white men. They have been taxed to the utmost verge of endurance by these bastard rulers, and have witnessed the wasteful squandering and felonious robbery of the money wrested from them by the negro tax-gatherer backed by the United States soldiers.

They have submitted to these things almost in the hopelessness of despair; we say almost, for doubtless now and then amid all this dark cloud of wrong, the hope would shine for a moment in the mind of Southern Christian men, that there were in the North amid all who professed the same Faith, some who would come to their relief. Has this hope been in vain? Will the professedly religious men in the Republican party continue to love their party more than they love their brethren of the same Christianity; and will they by their silence give countenance longer to what is past, or will they in advance regard themselves as pledged to all the outrages which are still to come?

It is a matter of small importance to THE POST that the *Commercial* misrepresents it. Nor does it trouble us in the least to read its miserable efforts to wash the black-a-moor white, and sling its filth upon the white men of Louisiana. England long intrigued to bring about a dissolution of the Union. Her fanatical agents for years were busily engaged in stirring up strife in our country, even to the organization of a *pseudo* government for us when the time should have arrived when an insurrection of the blacks would have destroyed our governmental structure. This organization was prudently formed in the British dominions and one of its officers, a faithful British subject, is now engaged in the, to him, delightful task of endeavoring to convince the white people of the North that their own race in the South should be ruled by a people who, save where aided by these very white men, are precisely in the condition, mentally and morally, in which they were three thousand years ago.

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### HON. ISAAC SLENKER.

THE POST of yesterday contained a notice of the decease of ISAAC SLENKER of Union county, taken from the Harrisburg *Patriot*. The editor read of the decease of Mr. SLENKER with no ordinary emotion; from May 1863 to May 1866, they were brought into intimate personal and official relations, and it has never been our fortune to meet a gentleman who more fully illustrated his Christian profession in his daily walk and conversation than did ISAAC SLENKER.

Faithful in all the duties of life whether of a private or a public nature, he appeared to seek with diligence after those things only which were lovely and of good report. He has gone to rest at a good old age, leaving to his surviving relatives and friends the priceless legacy of a well spent life, which is after all the most precious legacy a dying man can leave behind him.

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THE Worchester (Mass.) *Press* gets off a pretty good one on a Connecticut Congressman who is about to embark in the vegetable business. It says: "He has had some useful experience in Washington, having raised his own celery for the last two years."

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CONGRESSMAN WALDEN of the Fourth (Iowa) District having voted against the back salary steal, drew the $5,000, and held it until he was named as the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, since when he has divided the steal amongst the public schools of his district, amounting to 3 cents per scholar. The county, of Johnson, will return it to him, and so spurn the imputation that it keeps a "fence" for stolen goods.

THE editor of the N. Y. *Sun* has received a second invitation to be present at a mass meeting in Philadelphia to aid the Centennial. This time it comes from the ladies, but like a former one, is respectfully declined on the ground that the press is gagged in Pennsylvania. He says:

The law there is such that there is practically no freedom of the press; and no man who is bold enough to publish the truth respecting public concerns and public men there is exempt from danger. The first result of this is that extraordinary abuses prevail in almost every sphere of public affairs in that State. Elections are a farce; the administration of justice is suspected; ruffians are hired to assassinate public officers who cannot be bribed; the property of the citizen is at the mercy of irresponsible plundering rings; and the morals of the people and the progress of society are vitiated and checked. There is nothing in this country more painful and alarming or more fraught with peril to the Republic than this condition of Pennsylvania. At any rate it is essential that they and all well meaning citizens should understand that until freedom of the press is established in Pennsylvania there is little hope of any permanent improvement either in the legislation, the social condition, or the administration of the State.

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### PHILA. TOUGH.

A Philadelphia paper makes the following announcement:

MR. WILLIAM J. OVENS is making a strong and creditable fight for the Legislature in the district of late represented by MR. WILLIAM ELLIOTT. MR. OVENS has a thorough knowledge of legislative duties and requirements, having been the Sergeant-at-arms of the house, and is well known in this section of the city.

This is the man who killed the gallant young Colonel RIDDLE, and is considered one of the vilest roughs of the slums of Philadelphia.

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### HEAVY ON A PROFESSIONAL.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, GEORGE SHIRAS jr., STEPHEN H. GEYER, C. W. ROBB, S. SCHOYER, jr., F. M. MAGEE, W. REARDON, all members of the bar, testified they would not believe J. CHARLES DICKEN, a practicing lawyer on oath. J. CHARLES, thinks this is a reflection upon his veracity, and calculated to beget a want of confidence in his general conversation. It does look that way to some, but we bid him be of good cheer, for if his is a case of truth crushed to earth, it will rise again; if not,—not.

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### RULED OUT.

The *World* in another of its double leaded pronunciamentos, rules out of the Democratic party every man who believes in a protective tariff, and is not a partizan in favor of free trade; there is no place left for those who favor a revenue, or as Gen. JACKSON put it, a judicious tariff. The *World* holds that Pennsylvania influence has unstrung the Democratic party in every Presidential election. We have no objection to the *World* electing a Democratic President without Pennsylvania, but as it has never yet been accomplished, we must be permitted to doubt its power, as well as its perspicacity in defining the real questions at issue.

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### Personal.

We learn that the Hon. WM. MCCLELLAND is about to remove to Pittsburgh and engage in the practice of the law. As there are few young men better known or more highly esteemed throughout this section, we can safely predict that he will soon succeed in establishing a business which will prove both gratifying and remunerative.

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SPEAKING of Louisiana affairs the New York *Tribune* says:

It must be evident that the one result from Southern misgovernment which thoughtful men have most dreaded is rapidly coming to pass. The unprincipled politicians who have sought to make their fortunes by aid of the colored vote have spared no pains to create a distinctively negro party wherever as in many parts of Louisiana, the negroes are strong enough to make it worth while. They have inflamed these ignorant and incredulous people against their former masters. They have assured them that they must take the government into their own hands if they would not be sent back into slavery. They have fanned their ambition. They have excited their cupidity. Of course at the same time they have irritated and embittered the whites. Still smarting under their defeat and losses in the war, the whites find themselves plundered and imposed upon by the worst set of adventurers that ever cursed a State, and are taught that these adventurers cannot be dislodged by the ballot, for they overrule any election that goes against them. Now to make it appear that this misgovernment is sustained by a distinctively negro party, is like going with a lighted candle into a powder magazine.

The State authorities of course must pursue the authors of this massacre relentlessly. But when the guilty have been fitly punished there will remain a task to be performed which might tax the abilities of statesmen of a much higher kind than Louisiana is likely to see for many years. If we cannot teach the two races to live peacefully side by side, the disasters of the South have but just begun; and we certainly shall not teach that lesson by elevating the one merely in order that we may plunder and oppress the other.

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SAN SALVADOR has been destroyed by earthquakes eight times in the last 150 years, and the place on which it stands and falls has always had so uncertain a reputation that the Indians would never settle there. Still the Government insists that the capital should be rebuilt on the fatal site although the citizens are betaking themselves to firmer land. The last earthquake lasted over twenty days. The town was destroyed by a violent shock on the fifteenth day. It was owing to this long warning that only 500 of the 40,000 inhabitants were killed and injured. The loss of property is $12,000,000. But one building remains. The fact that it was a wooden structure will probably cause the new San Salvador to be built of California timber.

THE disposition shown by President GRANT in commuting O'BRIEN'S death sentence, some time since, is being further exemplified by his extraordinary action in the matter of SANTANTA and BIG TREE, two condemned murderers now confined in jail in Texas. The facts relating to their trial, death sentence, and the subsequent action of the Governor in commuting their sentences to imprisonment for life, have already been noticed. These two Indians were caught in one of the many murderous acts which have characterized their lives, and the Courts proceeded to deal with them after the manne usual in such cases. Out of regard for the fact that the prisoners were Indians, their sentence was commuted by the Governor at the request of the President. The people did not take any partic lar pains to show their displeasure at this request and the subsequent act of commutation; but the later action of the President in requesting a full and free pardon for these Indians has met the most unqualified adverse action from the Legislature now in session, and the most bitter comments from the people at large. What makes the matter peculiarly embarrassing is that the request came at a time when the Legislature and the people at large were making efforts to protect the long stretch of frontier from the ravages of the Indian tribes to which SATANTA and BIG TREE belonged.

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THE London *Saturday Review* thus alludes to our Credit Mobilier Vice President: "If GEN. GRANT unfortunately died a month ago, the head of the Government which is to be a guiding star to all nations, would have been a person who lately accepted a paltry bribe, and who afterward concealed his guilt by false statements."

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THE Lowell *Courier*, in common with other civilized sheets, thinks Pennsylvania legislation is peculiar. Bills that pass both Houses mysteriously disappear from, and bills which pass neither House mysteriously appear on, the statute book.

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### THE SALARY GRAB.

#### Robbery of Eighteen Millions by Congressmen.

The million and a half of dollars stolen by Congressmen, and pocketed under the head of increased salaries, does not at all represent the real aggregate of that robbery. This million and a half is really only the biennial interest of the amount taken from the pockets of the people. In fact, not quite that. Because the next Congress, by virtue of the robbery of this, will be entitled to receive an extra $1,800,000, the number of its members being increased by the new apportionment. The real sum stolen, therefore, is $18,000,000. The act of increasing the salaries from $5,000 to $7,500 imposes a perpetual anual charge on the Treasury and the people of $900,000. This is exactly five per cent on $18,000,000, which is the rate at which the Treasury is now borrowing money. The effect of the increase of the salaries is precisely that, therefore, which would have been produced if Congress had issued bonds for $18,000,000, sold them, and stolen the proceeds, and left the people to pay the interest on them. That act would have compelled an annual tax of just $900,000, and this is just what the people have now had added to their taxes, by the swindling operation of their representatives. It would have been cheaper for the Treasury and the people, in the end, if the rascals had voted themselves a plump sum of $50,000 apiece, and gone home with the plunder. This would have taken only a little over $16,000,000 out of the Treasury, instead of $18,000,000, as the thing now stands. The upshot of this whole operation is, therefore, in effect, that the national debt has been increased $18,000,000, in order that a parcel of beggarly legislators in Congress might pocket $1,500,000 of it.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

### MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, Mr. Meredith presiding:

Ex-Governor William Bigler, of Clearfield, then came forward and was sworn in as a member of the Convention, vice Samuel H. Reynolds, resigned.

Friday's minutes were read and adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Jonh H. Campbell (Philadelphia) presented a memorial signed by many prominent citizens of Philadelphia relative to the adoption of certain propositions pending before the Convention regarding railroad and canal companies, and urging that the rights of individuals shall be protected, the public interests promoted, and a wholesome restraint imposed upon the increase of corporate power in this Commonwealth.

Mr. D. N. White (Allegheny) offered a resolution that hereafter the Convention hold sessions on every day of the week except Sunday. A number of amendments were offered, and finally the whole subject was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) offered a resolution that the public printer shall not cause to be published in the proceedings of the Convention anything purporting to have been said upon the floor by any member, without first exhibiting to him the proof-sheets of the matter proposed to be published, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to enforce the provisions of the same.

The special order of the day, the Judiciary report, was passed over, and the report under consideration on Thursday and Friday last, on

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Broomall (Delaware) in the chair.

Section 5—that no railroad, canal or other transporation company shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other corporation engaged in the business of a common carrier, nor purchase the property or franchises directly or indirectly, of such company or corporation, nor in any case lease or contract for a lease thereof at any one time exceeding twenty-five years, without the consent of a majority of two-thirds, in value, of its stockholders, ratified by act of the Legislature, and no such ratification shall be made without proof that reasonable notice has been given to the stockholders personally, when practicable, and publicly at least sixty days in other cases, before any such application to the Legislature, nor without full consideration by the Legislature of the rights and interests of all the stockholders and the public—was debated at length.

Messrs. Baer, Somerset and McAllister (Centre) argued against it, and felt certain that its adoption would militate against the interests of the the State and her citizens. Mr. McAllister entered into a history of the consolidation as practiced, contending that it had advanced the welfare of the Commonwealth in every instance.

Col. Boyd spoke for Montgomery, and denied that railroads were odious to the people of his county. He knew, and everybody ought to know, that where branch roads were wanted they could not be constructed without the assistance of the greater and more powerful corporations. There was not capital enough along the lines of the branch roads in his county to furnish the rolling stock, and they were grateful to the wealthier companies for the assistance rendered. He believed in strengthening, not in weakening these great corporations. Strike them and you strike the weaker ones, and render them helpless. He would vote against the section in the confidence that he was doing right and expressing the feelings of his constituents.

Mr. Hunsicker (Montogomery) opposed the section, thinking that it was proposed in the interests of the gigantic monopolies of the State and calculated to prevent the construction of smaller railroads.

Mr. Gowen (Philadelphia) was glad to see that some of the anti-railroad men in this connection begin to see through this report. He could demonstrate, if necessary, that the Pennsylvania Railroad could afford to give $5,000,000 to have this report adopted. The Reading road could do the same thing. The report would hand over the railroad interests of the State to special legislation. He proceeded to show that under the provisions of this section any large corporation could buy up the required two-thirds of the stock of any company and so control it, obtaining the lease desired with but little difficulty.

The best plan of reform would be the amalgamation, the merging of all the railroads in the State.

An amendment to strike out all after the work stockholedrs in the Seventh line was adopted, when the Mr. Bear (Somerset) offered a substitute for the entire section.

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### TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1873.

Mr. Knight (Philadelphia) presented a memorial from the Pensylvania Peace Society; also one from the old Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, praying that our Constitution shall be made more thoroughly Republican in form and spirit, by amendments proposed to certain sections of the Constitution. The memorial is signed by Dillwyn Parrish, President; Benjamin Coates and T. Ellwood Chapman, Vice Presidents, and Joseph M. Trueman, Jr., and Wm. Hancock, Secretaries.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) offered a resolution that the Convention shall hold one session on Saturday, commencing at 10 A. M. and ending at 3 P. M., which was lost—ayes, 39; nays, 53.

Mr. Hemphill (Chester) also presented a minority report from the Committee

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the sixth section of the article reported on railroads, &c., Mr. Broomall (Delaware) in the Chair.

Mr. Landis did not believe that any corporation should be permitted to hold more than one-third of the bonds belonging to another. It might frequently happen that the more powerful corporation in such cases would completely control the weaker one. He opposed the idea of consolidating and placing the power in the great companies of the Commonwealth.

Mr. McAllister submitted the following minority report, signed by himself, Messrs. Curtin, Rook and others, and it is proposed as a substitute for sections 7, 8, 9 and 12 of the majority report:

Section—Railroads, Canal or Transportation Company heretofore constructed, or that may be hereafter constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the Legislature shall, by general laws, establish reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and property thereon, and within the limits thus prescribed by the Legislature, every railroad company shall establish a schedule of uniform rates for the transportation of passengers per person, and property per ton per mile, over their road, and during the existence of such schedule, no abatement shall be made for the charges therein set forth, in favor of any individual, or individuals, corporations or partnerships or by the granting of a free pass or special rates, the allowance of drawbacks, or in any other way or manner, except in the granting of personal transportation to the officers and employes of the Company, and to poor and indigent persons as objects of charity.

Section—No railroad, canal or transportation corporation shall grant any of its officers or stockholders, or to any corporation or partnership in which they or or any of themshall own stock or hold an interest over other individuals, corporations or partnerships in its charges for the transportation of persons or property thereon, except as in the last preceding section, excepted; and any willful violation of this section judicially ascertained, shall cause a forfeiture of the corporate franchise of the offending corporation.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Ellis (Schuylkill), Howard (Allegheny), Dallas (Philadelphia) and Cochran. Mr. Landis (Blair) here withdrew his amendmend, to allow Mr. Cochran to offer a substitute for the section which was amended by Mr. MacVeagh, and agreed to to as follows: No railroad, canal or any other corporation doing business as a common carrier, shall, either directly or indirectly, hold, guarantee, or endorse shares in the capital stock, bonds or other indebtedness of any other corporation, individuals or partnerships, except those doing the buiness of common carriers.

Sec. 7.—No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier, or the officers or managers thereof, shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for other persons or corporations, or for transportation on the works of said company, nor shall such company directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business, but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its lateral railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length, was read and amendments offered by several delegates. Without coming to any vote, the committee rose and reported progress, with leave to sit again this afternoon.

# The Modocs Escape

## THE TROOPS OCCUPY THEIR STRONGHOLD.

## List of Our Killed and Wounded in the Fight of the 6th inst.

## Capt. Jack Supposed to be at Crystal Creek.

&c., &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A courier arrived from Yreka to-night with news from the front, to April 18th. The First Cavalry, Colonel Perry, Lieutenant Miller, and one hundred and ten men left camp at sunrise this morning on a scout to the southeastward. Nothing will be done at camp until their return, unless the Modocs attack, which is not probable. A part of the command will return to-morrow night, and a part will proceed to the Willow Spring Lake route to determine whether the Modocs fled that way.

**The Klamath river Indians**

were painted, and having war dances, to the number of fifteen or twenty well armed. Whether there be danger or not the people are armed. One family left the neighborhood where they congregate.

Col. Mendenhall's command has been ordered to move, via Shesta Valley, instead of by the Pitt river route.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The following just received from Camp Lava Bed, April 20th. The pack train under the escort of Lieutenant Haines and twenty men was attacked yesterday about 10 A. M. Previous to this an escort from Mason's camp coming to meet it was attacked at the head of Long Corner, when Lieutenant Leary and men sought shelter behind the rocks, the Modocs drew back. When Lieutenant Howe came up near, the Modocs attacked, but were again driven back. Lieutenant Leary lost one killed and one wounded. The train arrived but was fired into when entering the lava bed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 —Additional list of killed and wounded in the Lava bed battle of the 16th. Private J. F. Jones, F troop, 1st artillery, finger of right hand shot away. Private H. H. Meakin, battery E, 4th artillery, flesh wound in the right leg. Private Wm. Cunningham, battery E, 4th artillery, flesh wound in the small of the back. Bob A. Dallas, Indian, calf of leg. On Mason's side the only men who were hurt was private Harmon, battery E 4th artillery, shot dead, left on the field and scalped; Private Conrad, company G, 12th infantry, calf of the leg. Sergeant Morgan, battery E, 4th artillery, shot through the head and died on the field.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The regular courier arrived this evening from Yreka. Some volunteers escorting Hoveys remains to town talked with Fairchild and learned that Scar Faced Charley was not killed as was supposed. Schonchin's body was found, his head taken to camp, he was not killed only wounned by Meachene, but was killed by a shell. His whole body below the breast wastorn out The shell that killed Schorchin and others was picked up. By the way things looked in case, and finding no provisions or other articles it was evident that the Indians left in a hurry. No doubt supposing their stronghold would blow up. The tracks of at least seven Indians was seen between Fairchilds Place and Tower, and Klamath Lake. The opinion of many is that small parties may reach around after good horses, while enough will remain in lava bed to keep the soldiers there.

April 20.—4 P. M.—The cavalry returned and reported no sign of Indian trails. Dr. Cabouess, who returned from the Lava Bed, reports two squaws captured. An old squaw brought in yesterday was shown Schoninchin's head, and she said it was his head. Col. Perry travelled about eighty miles; making a circuit of the Lava bed but saw no Indians. The Warm Spring Indians will be on the trail of the rambling Modocs who bothered us to-night. Dr. Cabouess, who was along the line during the three days fight, says he counted twelve warriors slain, and how many were buried no one knows. No Modocs were seen to-day from the lookout on the signal station. Tickner starts with the express to Linkville to-day. He said the Modocs had turned back. There is much speculation in regard to the Modocs gaining aid from other tribes. It is possible that all the tribes except the Warm Springs sympathize with Captain Jack, but are satisfied that to aid him means extermination. The Pelrivers Indians will not likely join unless he forces them. There are a miserable set who have become demoralized over sevc re chastisements.

The Modocs fired on the train to-day. They crept to within eight hundred yards and fired at the pickets, and sent a volley through the camp. Thomas sent a shell in their midst which scattered them. Their were eleven in the attacking party. Arms were distributed to all in the camp. The Modocs soon fled into the rocks.

A correspondent of the London *Illustrated Press* arrived yesterday. The Warm Spring Indians well be around to-day and will start out to hunt the Modocs out. They are scattered in small parties and will be difficult to follow.

**The Indians**

were seen in close proximity to camp to-day, when they came to the lake for water.

Three shots were heard to the southeast, evidently caused by the Indians killing cattle.

This afternoon the Indians were seen out herding their horses near Fort Sandbritte, four miles southeast of here, and an equal distance south of their former position. It is said there are large

**Caves and Strong**

positions there, and that they will make a stand at that point. The women and children there were removed, and they have a quantity of ammunition, water, &c. Fortifications will be thrown up at points to command the lake shore and guard the water line.

**Eleven Bodies**

and one live Modoc were found in a cave in the lava bed to-day, which makes sixteen warriors known to have been slain. They burned the bodies of their dead. The number of wounded is unknown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by the shells.

**Six Soldiers**

and one civilian were killed and eleven wounded, two seriously; four were disabled by sprained ankles. It is reported to-night that two more men wounded at the lava bed are to arrive.

Mrs. Meacham came within three miles on the 17th, but was turned back. Meacham is doing finely, and will go to Ferris Ranche day after to-morrow, by boat to Lost river, and thence by ambulance to the Ranche.

As soon as the cavalry returns the Modocs will be attacked, if they remain where we think they now are.

Captain Egan is recovering rapidly. Hovey, of Yreka, was buried this evening. He was scalped, disembowled, and had his head smashed as flat as a rock. Harmon, who fell within the Indian line, was scalped.

HEADQUARTERS, LAVA BED, April 20.—Nothing further has transpired. We are still waiting the return of the cavalry.

**The Warm Spring Indians**

are scouring the country east of the battle ground, which end in a high ledge of the Modoc stronghold to the South. If the Modocs have fled to this, they will strike their trail, and the troops will follow as soon as notified. The cavalry will return to-night, and we will then know whether they have fled to the south. The Warm Spring Indians and cavalry will probably communicate with each other to-day.

Col. Mason has moved his camp into Captain Jack's lair.

The lava beds present a horrid spectacle. Bodies are discovered in the crevices, and from under the heaps of rocks a sickening stench arises, filling the air. There must have been a great many killed and wounded that we know nothing of. We have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs.

**Their Wounded**

must be at a greater rate than ours. The ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place.

Three shells fell in the main ravine, in the centre of their camps, scattering them. Most of their women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners; therefore a large portion of them still live. There were about two hundred and twenty men, women and children, sixty of which could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in the three days' fight.

Yesterday the boys captured an old squaw, who was unable to escape. She confirms the

**Death of Schonchin,**

the second chief, who was shot by Meacham.

If the Indians make a stand, this country will be in a horrid state this summer. The ranchers will be compelled to abandon their ranches and cattle. Fifty desperate savages roaming over these rocky fastnesses will work incalculable destruction of property and cause fearful loss of life. They will lay waste a section of country in which our soldiers will be comparatively powerless, because they can't hunt them, or when they find them they can't venture out even with an escort, as they know not what bunch of sage-brush conceals a foe.

The troops will not be idle, and the Modocs will have no chance to recruit their shattered forces. Extermination is the word.

Mr. Hovey arrived here last night. He will raise the remains of his son and take them to Yreka for interment.

**The Country is Aroused,**

and this section is in a terrible state of excitement. All business is suspended in a great measure, in hourly expectation of hearing of the massacre of defenceless citizens living in the valleys, who will make a stand together. We will soon have the last one of them, but as they are thought to be scattering in small bands, it will be next to impossible to get them.

LATER—YREKA, April 21.—James Glenn arrived at eight o'clock this evening from the front, and brings dispatches from General Gillem. He left at 10:40 yesterday, and reports being shot at twice when four miles this side of camp, by the Indians, but was untouched.

W. A. Hovey is on his way in with the remains of his son.

The company whith started out the day before yesterday will return to-night.

The settlers on Bogus and Willow Creeks are much excited, and all are preparing to move into town. It is reported that three Indians were in the neighborhood of Bogus Creek a few days since, and others were seen down near Picar[illegible]s, on the Klamath river.

LATER, 10 A. M.—Firing has commenced at the head of the Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by Indians coming down to water. The escort coming in to meet a pack train has also been attacked, and the men have been ordered to fall in. Light battery B, sixth artillery, on the way from Presidio and cavalry battery G fourth artillery, from Black Point, also on the way, was attacked about a mile from, camp. The firing is heavy and steady, and the escort is driving the Modocs. No particulars will be received before the courier leaves.

It is expected that the Modocs are at Crytal creek, in Scott Valley.

## ST. LOUIS.

**The Congressional Convention.**

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The Executive and other committees having in charge the preparation for the Congression Convention to be held here next month, had another meeting this afternoon, and still further perfected arrangements for the event. The following invitation to be addressed to all congressmen of the west and south was agreed upon, viz:

SIR:—You are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend a Convention of Members of both Houses of Congress to be held in this city, commencing on the thirteenth day of May 1873. At which time it is proposed to lay before you the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial needs of the West and South. Hoping thereby to secure your co-operation in obtaining such national legislation as will insure the improvement of the present, and opening up of new water lines of transportation to the seaboard.

It was also decided to invite President Grant and the heads of departments of the government to be present at the Convention.

## MILWAUKEE.

**Vessels Fast in the Ice.**

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Two sail vessels and the propellor Ironsides are fast in the ice outside the harbor here, and will probably remain there until there is a change of wind.

The bay is full of floating ice for miles out. This has never occurred before at this season of the year.

## BOSTON.

**Boiler Explosion—One Man Fatally, and Several Seriously Injured.**

BOSTON, April 23.—Yesterday afternoon the boiler at the Grand Junction wharf exploded, injuring Thomas Robinson, the engineer, fatally, and seven others slightly. One Sullivan, who was an eight of a mile away from the scene of the explosion, was struck by a piece of flying iron.

# FROM NEW YORK.

## The Modocs Again.

## THEIR NEW POSITION FOUND.

## They Cannot Escape!

## GENERAL JEFF C. DAVIS AT THE FRONT.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Bull's Head Bank reopened to-day, with A. S. Cameron as President. The capital has been all paid up, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars was subscribed by the depositors, and the remainder by the old stockholders. Of the one million due depositors, seventy-five thousand dollars have been paid. The former clerical force has been retired.

The Workingmen's Associations have organized an Eight Hour Enforcement League, composed of two delegates from each Union in the State. At a meeting last night, W. A. Garsey, of the Bricklayers Union, raised a storm by saying that although he belonged to a Union he did not believe in the principle, and that the sixty thousand men who walked the street in idleness last winter owed it to unions.

**Suit for the Recovery of Lands.**

One Allen, of Chicago, is now collecting documents and searching records preparatory to commencing suit to recover possession of a tract of land four miles square, in Livingston county, New York, on which Mount Morris has been built. Allen claims to be a lineal descendant of Ebonezer Allen, to whom the land was ceded by the Indians in trust for his daughters, and who improperly disposed of it to Robert Morris, who in turn sold it to individuals. Lawyers inform Allen that his claim is good.

**The Civil Service Board**

Yesterday's New York *Evening Post* says it seems that the reported appointment of Messrs. Eaton and Shellabarger on the Civil Service Advisory Board to the places vacated by Messrs. Curtis and Medill was "premature." A report now comes from Washington that no such appointments appear on the official appointment book at the White House, "nor does either the Private Secretary of the President or any clerk of the White House know anything about the matter."

**From the Lava Beds.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—A dispatch from San Francisco says Gen. Gillem reports to Gen. Schofield that the Modocs have been discovered in the Lava Beds, four miles from their old stronghold. The Modocs were compelled to evacuate their first hiding place in consequence of a scarcity of water. The Indians are now three miles from water.

**General Gillem**

thinks he now has the Modocs completly in his power, and that there is now no chance for them to escape. He was actively engaged for three days before their hiding place was discovered.

**General Jeff C. Davis**

the successor of General Canby, arrived this evening. He will depart immediately for the Modoc country.

Eli Brown, said to be well know in the Western States as an associate of Samuel Rivers, Harry Homer and Jim Cary, was arrested in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day on a charge of robbing J. W. Fuller of $1,500 and a gold watch.

There were ten offers of bonds to-day, amounting to $1,424 650, at from 114 95 to 115 80. The amount to be bought was half a million, which was bought at from 114 75 to 115 35.

United States Senator Cole, accompanied by Jesse R. Grant, son of the President, has arrived.

The seventh annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters commenced to-day, Mr. Henry A. Oakly presiding. There was a very full attendance. The President in his address said that the Chicago and Boston fires demonstrated that insuring in companies that charge but a small competition premium was very bad policy, as their premiums on risks were so low that when heavy losses came they were not able to meet them, and the policy holders suffered.

Referring to the Boston fire, he said that the total loss was estimated at $70,000,000. On this there was an insurance in Massachusetts of $35,000,000, over $15,000,000 in companies in other States, and over $4,000,000 in companies in other countries. Of this amount $36,875,349 has been paid, which makes .657 per cent. of the entire losses. Regarding the rates he said that after the Chicago fire, when it was found necessary to advance the rates fifty per cent. because of a decline in business, the public met it with good feeling, and cheerfully acquiesced in the advance.

**Afternoon Report**

The President referred to the new discriminating schedule of rates varying in proportion to the safety from fire of property insured, and said it had been favorably received, and led to excellent results. Statistics of the President showed the total expenditure of 110 70 per cent. for 1872, or a loss of $62,362,066 by companies connected with the business in this country. The report of the Committee on Statistics showed that there are in the country 49,844 cotton, paper, flouring and grist mills, boot and shoe factories, woolen mills, hardware manufactories, and assuming that the average amount paid by each for insurance is $100 per annum, there are in the aggregate $4,984,400, equal in amount to 15 per cent. of the entire insurance premiums collected by all the companies in 1871. The report closed by recommending an appropriation for the collection of needful information for more safely estimating the rates. An announcement was made that the State Superintendents were in full sympathy with the National Board of Underwriters. Committees were appointed, and the Board adjourned till to-morrow.

The Assembly of this State to-day passed a bill increasing the tax on immigrants one dollar additional to that now levied.

The shipments of specie to-day were one hundred thousand dollars.

Judge Davis to-day granted a motion to set aside the allegations of error presented by the attorneys for Stokes.

**Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition.**

A *Herald's* special from Khartoum, Africa, dated the 21st, says: A merchant who has just arrived here from Gondokoro reports that Sir Samuel Baker and party were at Falookra, and all well. He says he was present when Baker's agent came to the son of the King of Gondokoro and took two hundred soldiers to Falookra.

ALBANY, April 23.—In the Senate a bill to repeal the usury law was passed.

**Stokes' Case.**

After a decision was rendered in the preliminary issue in the Stokes case today, the argument was begun on the bill of exceptions. Tremaine made a long argument, contending that a new trial should be granted, and was followed by Don Passos on a motion to set aside the allegations of error presented by the attorneys for Stokes on the same side. It is expected the arguments will be concluded tomorrow.

**Sanitary.**

City Sanitary Inspector Jones reports that out of 549 cellars examined between Houston street and the battery, 450 are unfit for occupancy.

**A Threatening Letter.**

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions to-day read a letter received from an anonymous correspondent, threatening himself or some member of his family with death, should he persist in imposing heavy sentences upon prisoners convicted of what the writer regards light offences.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—U. S. Collector Bailey to-day sold eight locomotives belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, seized by him for non-payment of taxes. They realized $22,750, and were bought by Warren S. Low, Jr., on behalf of the Company. S. T. Fairchild, attorney for the Company, protested against the sale on the ground that the tax was assessed against the New York Central Railroad Company, and therefore could not be collected from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies.

**A Japanese Embassy Visit St. Petersburg.**

A *Herald* special from Berlin of April 23d says: The Japanese ambassadors have just returned from St. Petersburg, where they have had a lengthy conference with an eminent German Professor of Jurisprudence regarding the propriety of endeavoring to establish Christianity as the State religion of Japan. The Professor earnestly dissuaded them from the project. The ambassadors had already come to regard the change as probable, and were favorable to it. They listened eagerly to the reasons of the Professor, who adduced facts from the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by governments. He said it was only vital when it grows amongst the people and from the people. He counseled the granting of full religious liberty as the most desirable course to pursue. The ambassadors expressed satisfaction with his advice.

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Reports have been sent hence, that Secretary Delano contemplates retiring, having already prepared his resignation. The Secretary, himself, however, pronounces the story untrue.

At the conference here last fall with the Kiowas, the Government promised to exercise its good offices with the Governor of Texas for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, but owing to the Modoc massacre and the excitement consequent, their release is not now advised. The President and Secretary of the Interior have control of the matter.

General Schofield telegraphs that he has every confidence in his troops, and is doing everything possible to make successful the movements against the Modocs, whom he believes still to be in the lava beds.

Governor Kellogg informs the Attorney General that matters are quiet in Louisiana, except in four or five parishes, and that his request that troops be sent thither was to prevent any possible outbreak. He denies he sent commissions to the fusion officers in Grant parish, or any others than those first commissioned.

Taxes are being collected rapidly During the first quarter of the present year the amount collected was $254,000, against $133,000 for the corresponding time the paevious year. Political differences interfered in January and February.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Court of Claims to-day rendered a judgment against the United States in favor of ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell for $300,869, on his contract for army transportation in Nebraska in 1866. Chief Justice Drake dissented. The only other judgment rendered was in favor of Emily P. Sykes for $3,352, in a Mississippi cotton case. The court denied the motion to reinstate the case of B. Schuffin & Son of New York, a claim under the treaty of Ghent for a loss of vessels during the war of 1812. This week will probably be wholly occupied with hearing arguments in the heavy cotton cases known as Vicksburg cases, which involve several hundred thousands of dollars, and are all to be tried together.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has gone to New York city to open bids for furnishing Indian annuity goods, and subsistence supplies for the ensuing fiscal year. Bids for annuity goods will be opened to-morrow, and those for subsistence supplies on the 29th inst.

Legal tenders outstanding $358,083,717,

**Fish Culture.**

WASHINGTON, April 21. — Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries has just dispatched Seth Green and four attendants to Augusta, Georgia, to begin the work of shad hatching, with the view of restocking the western and southern waters. After the season closes at Augusta, Mr. Green will proceed northward and continue his labors successively at Newberne, Weldon, Fredericksburg, Washington and other localities. A portion of the fish hatched out will be placed in the rivers at each particular station, and others will be transmitted by rail to adjacent waters, both on the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley.

The Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors expect to complete a revision of the general rules by Wednesday.

The department of the State has received information to the effect that 6,000 additional square feet of space has been alloted to the American department of the Vienna Exposition, and that articles from the United States intended for exhibition will be received until the 10th of June next.

## FIRES.

**Another Kerosene Lamp Explosion.**

TITUSVILLE, April 23.—A fire originated at St. Petersburg, about four o'clock this morning, by a lamp exploding in the parlor of the St. James Hotel, which destroyed six buildings in the business portion of the town, with property amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars. The hotel was entirely destroyed—a loss of fifteen thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. B. Kierley, sucker rod manufactory, loses three thousand dollars; no insurance. Clark, groceries, four thousand dollars; insured for two thousand.

# FOREIGN.

## SPAIN.

**Funeral of Figueras' Wife.**

MADRID, April 23.—The funeral of the wife of President Figueras took place to-day. Members of the government, Foreign Ministers and a great throng of people attended.

**A General in the Spanish Army Resigns.**

MADRID, April 23.—General Velorde has resigned as Captain of Catalonia, in consequence of the disapproval by the government of rigorous measures he had taken to reestablish discipline among the troops.

**National Assembly in Session.**

MADRID, April 23.—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, held a session to-day. The Ministers were present and hopes are now entertained that an agreement will be reached between those two branches of the Government. General Pavia has resigned the Captain-Generalship of Madrid. Unarmed troops promenaded the streets of the city during the day. Though trouble of some kind had been apprehended, all the shops were open. There was a great assemblage outside the hall of Congress where the permanent Committee was in session, but there was no disturbance. The National guard still occupy a stragetic position and are held in readiness for any emergency.

## ENGLAND.

**Why the Cable Rates Were Increased.**

LONDON, April 23.—The reason assigned by the Atlantic Cable Companies for the increase of tariff to one dollar and a half per word from May 1st, is the limited facilities for transmission, caused by the break in the French cable.

LONDON, April 21.—The Czarowitz of Russia, and wife, will visit London in May.

**The Tichborne Case, &c.**

LONDON, April 23.—The celebrated Tichborne case has again come up for trial to-day.

An extensive biscuit factory near Beek and Frear was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss very Heavy.

## FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

**The Beer Riots.**

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, April 23.—The military guards throughout the city has been greatly strengthened, but up to this morning the riots in consequence of the advance in the price of beer have not been renewed.

## FRANCE.

**Political Matters.**

PARIS, April 23.—Cremieux, a member of the government of the 4th of September, 1870, is supporting De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city.

## COLUMBUS, OHIO.

**Ohio Legislative Proceedings.**

COLUMBUS, April 23.—In the House, this morning, the House bill to authorize County Commissioners to pay a reasonacompensation for bridges and culverts along the roads, transferred to them by any Road Company was passed. Also the Senate bill to so amend sections five and nine of the insurance law, as to provide for the election of Directors for the Mutual Insurance Company.

In the Senate the following bill was passed: The Senate bill to authorize companies incorporated for mining and manufacturing oils and cotton and woolen goods to carry on business beyond the limits of the State.

The general appropriation bill was taken up and an amendent offered to appropriate $560,000 to pay the Morgan raid claims. This insures a lengthy discussion and considerable delay in the passage of the bill.

Three inches of snow fell here during last night.

**Wedding of Ex-Governor Dennison's Daughter.**

COLUMBUS, O. April 23.—The social event of to-day was the marriage of Herbert R. Smith, eldest son of B. E Smith, to Annie E. Dennison, second daughter of Ex-Governor Dennison. Very extensive preparations had been made for this wedding, but the sudden death of Lieut. Erasmus Dennison, a brother of the bride changed the programme and the parties were quietly married this morning in the presence of a few friends.

## CENTENNIAL.

**The Election of the Board of Finance—Philadelphia Get Fifteen out of the Twenty-five Members.**

Special to The Post.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

The election for twenty-five members of the Board of Finance for the Centennial Exhibition took place to-day. Their were one hundred nominees. Following is the result: John Welsh, William Sellers, Samuel M. Felton, James Patterson, J. Edgar Thomson, Daniel M. Fox, William V. McKean, James Wharton, Edwin H. Fitler, Thos. Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, James M. Robb, Henry C. Lea, Edward T. Steel, all of Philadelphia. Robert M. Patton, Alabama; Benjamin F. Allen, Iowa, John Cummins, Massachusetts; A. S. Hewitt, New Jersey; Wm. H. Appleton, New York; A. D. Bullock. Ohio; Chas. W. Cooper, Pennsylvania; John Gorham, Rhode Island; John S. Barbour, Virginia; C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

**Four Inches of Snow.**

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—A severe snow storm prevailed here all night. About four inches have fallen. The weather is still cold and cloudy. There are indications of more snow.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A singular case of suicide occurred here this afternoon. A man, whose name is supposed from papers found upon him to be Christian Johnson, entered a coal office on West Adams street and quietly asked the clerk in attendance to lend him a knife for a moment. The clerk handed the man his pocket knife, which he took, and opening one blade, drew it rapidly across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear, and died almost instantly.

## CRIME.

**Wife Murder.**

BOSTON, April 23.—At Edgeworth, this morning, Mark Boothby, a carpenter, while under the influence of liquor deliberately shot his wife, instantly killing her. The murderer escaped.

**A Somnambulistic Murderer.**

A special dispatch to the *Traveller* from Exeter, N. H., states that on Sunday night a boy named Wilfred L. [illegible], of Lowell, now in a cell of Exe[illegible] jail, while in a somnambulistic state got possession of a razor of one of the prisoners occupying the same cell and attempted to cut their throats. Two of the prisoners were slightly wounded before he could be secured. Fitts, it will be remembered, made a midnight attack with an axe upon a boy named Emerson a few days since.

**A Noble Suicide.**

LONDON, April 23.—There is a rumor in London this evening that the Earl De La Marr has committed suicide.

**A Horrible Murder by an Insane Mother.**

NEW YORK, April 23.—This morning Mrs. Annie Hennesey, twenty-six years of age, the wife of George Hennesey, a very respectable shoemaker, residing in a tenement house, No. 89 Third street, during a fit of insanity, killed her two children, George, aged three years, and Francis, aged five months. On returning from work her husband found the door of the room locked, and after considerable trouble gained admission, when he saw a tub standing in the centre of the room, in which the bodies of the children were lying. The mother, who for some time had been afflicted with a religious mania, had choked the children and then roasted the bodies on the stove. The poor creature was sent to the haspital by the police.

## CLEVELAND.

**Important Changes Reported Among Railway Officials.**

CLEVELAND, April 23.—It is reported that J. H. Deveraux, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, has tendered his resignation to the Directors of said road, and has been elected President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, in place of Mr. H. B. Hurlburt, who has resigned. Also that Mr. Deveraux will be elected Vice President of the Erie road, in place of General Diven, and that he will have the general management of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The organization of the

**North American Saengerbund**

was perfected last evening by the election of E. H. Boym, President. The other officers are Charles Saelzer, Vice President; Herman Buck, Financial Secretary; J. Weissert, Recording Secretary; and Frederick Boehne, Corresponding Secretary. All the officers are residents of Cleveland. The next Saengerfest will be held here in June of next year. Preparations are making to render it the grandest festival the International Association has yet held.

## OBITUARY.

**Hon. Isaac Slenker.**

[Harrisburg Patriot, 22.]

Yesterday at 11 A. M. all that was mortal of the late Hon. Isaac Slenker was committed to its kindred dust in the village cemetery of New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Slenker was a great sufferer the last six months of his life, and death was a welcome messenger to him.

Mr. Slenker was born in Union county in the year 1800, studied law with the late James F. Linn, Esq., and was the senior of his students, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Geo. R. Barrettt, of Clearfield. Hon. Abner C. Harding, member of Congress from Illinois, Hon. Geo. F. Miller, late of the Dauphin county Congressional district, and Judge Isaac G. Gordon, of Brookville, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, settled at New Berlin, and soon launched into the full tide of practice, and coming in forsenic conflict with such legal minds as the late Jas. Merrill, John Lashells and Ebenezer Greenough, he imposed upon himself that severe course of legal training which he always said laid the foundation of the disease of which he died. His mind acted slowly, and as he expressed it, "What those men had at their finger end he had to labor half of the night to obtain." He commenced life poor, and like Barrett, Harding, Miller and Gordon taught school for a living while reading with Mr. Linn, and paid for his tuition after he had earned the money in his profession.

In 1831 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Union county, and in 1834 was elected a member of the State Senate, his term expiring in 1838. After his retirement from the Senate he resumed practice with great assiduity and success, and in the fall of 1851 was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for President Judge of the Mifflin, Snyder and Union judicial district. Such was his known probity of character and popularity with the people that, although the Republicans were in the ascendency by over eight hundred in the district, he was beaten by less than twenty votes by his competitor, the late Hon. S. S. Woods.

The astonishing canvass he made for President Judge drew the party's attention to him in the summer of 1862, and he was nominated for the office of Auditor General, and triumphantly elected. He entered upon this office with the determination to fully understand its details and perform its whole duty honestly to the State. That he succeeded is too well known throughout the Commonwealth to merit repetition now. But his health succumbed to the arduous duties he imposed upon himself, and he retired at the expiration of his term broken down in health. A surcease of toil brought with it a measure of restored health for several years; but his disease recurred with aggravated violence some six months ago, and he is now at rest.

Mr. Slenker was a man of very quiet and unobtrusive deportment, and his Christian character was refined in the fires of domestic affliction. He has survived the loss of his whole family except his wife and a little grand daughter. His son James, a bright and intelligent young man, had only gained his manhood and started in his father's profession when his young life yielded to the fell destroyer, consumption.

The crown of Mr. Slenker's life was that he was a consistent Christian. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in New Berlin from its organization in 1843. He was a charitable neighbor, a warm friend, liberal in his contributions to worthy objects, kind to the poor, and though dead his words and works will not be forgotten.

The members of the bar of Union county held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, which was presided over by the Hon. George F. Miller, and passed resolutions appropriate to the death of the oldest and most respected member. They also attended the funeral in a body.

# Horrible Accident.

## A TRAIN FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE

## The Cars Take Fire and Are Destroyed.

## Passengers Fearfully Mangled and Burned.

## The Engineer and Fireman Die at Their Posts.

STONINGTON, Conn., April 19.—A dreadful accident occurred to the steamboat train on the Stonington and Providence Railroad this morning. The steam boat train from Stonington for Boston fell through the bridge at Richmond switch. Six cars were burned, and fifteen persons are supposed to have been killed. Six bodies have already been recovered from the ruins. The accident was caused by the freshet.

STONINGTON, Conn., April 19.—The Steamer Stonington arrived here at about two o'clock this morning. There were about one hundred and seventy passengers who took the 2:20 train from this place for Providence and Boston. At Richmond switch a dam across a small mill stream had been carried away, letting the water from Ennis Pond, which supplies the power for the grist mill, down upon the railroad bridge located about three hundred feet distant, completely washing it away. No one lived near the pond, so that the breaking away of the dam was not known until the train was thrown into the chasm. One of the iron rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine. William Guile, engineer, and George Eldridge, fireman, died at their posts, and their charred remains have been taken from the wrecked engine. The former leaves a family. The killed are very much disfigured. Seven bodies have been recovered. Conductor Orrin Gardner escaped. Thomas Nolan, through brakeman was seriously injured in the thigh, while the other brakeman escaped with slight injuries. The killed, as far as recognized, in addition to those mentioned, are Albert Allen, Providence; Jerry Creamer, Boston, and John Callahan, New York. There are about thirty-five wounded, some of whom seriously. It is thought several bodies have been washed down the stream, as the flood was probably at its height. The engine made a fearful leap while passing over the stream and imbedded itself in the opposite embankment. Three passenger cars only were burned, two first class cars and one second class. The other three cars burned were what railroad men call baggage cars. The three cars that contained baggage and express crates were what prevented greater loss of life. The bridge has been repaired and they are again running trains.

Conductor Gardiner was jammed in between the seats by the shock, but averted double disaster by immediately calling out for some one to go back with a signal of danger for the mail train, which was just behind and approaching at rapid speed.

Jonas Helstrom, a passenger, gives the following account of the accident: He was in the left-hand side of the rear end of the car, and in front of him on the opposite side, near the stove, were two young men, apparently from twenty to twenty-five years of age, and directly behind them Benjamin R. Knapp, Jr., of Boston. Helstrom, immediately after the shock, heard the young men and Knapp call for help to extricate them, as they were wounded and held fast by the splintered portion of the preceding car. On reaching Knapp it was found that one of his legs was injured, and Helstrom and several others set about to extricate him and the two young men, when suddenly a volume of flame shot into the car door, and instantly the mass of splinters was on fire, the flames rushing through the car as quickly as though the wood had been a lot of hay. The rescuers had barely time to relieve Knapp from his position when they were obliged to flee for their lives, and the two unfortunate men were left to meet their terrible fate. They were burned to death in a very few minutes. With these exceptions no other occupants of this car were known to have perished, though quite a number had narrow escapes. Just before the fire broke into the car, Helstrom and others were engaged in prying up the stove which imprisoned the two young men, who were seated beside it. The bridge, where the disaster happened, is between thirty and forty feet wide, and the depth of the chasm is about twenty feet. The general opinion seemed to be that the fire caught from a stove in a second class car, though its work was done so quickly that its origin will probably never be definitely known. No one yet arrived in Boston can give a list of the number killed, but the general estimate is from eight to twelve.

PROVIDENCE, April 19.—There were probably but seven persons killed, namely Messrs. Allen, Creamer, Guile, Eldridge, Callahan, and two unknown persons whose limbs were burned off leaving their trunks only. No inquest was held by the coroner. The bodies have been brought to this city.

NEW YORK, April 19.—D. S. Babcock, Vice President of the Stonington Line, makes the following statement: So far only five passengers and two employees have been found killed. The cause of the accident is very plain; the dam 150 yards above the bridge gave way, and precipitated a pile of lumber against the abutments of the bridge, which forced another dam, and the overflow undermined the abutments. The bridge was only twenty feet span. The wounded, mostly emigrants, have been sent to the hospital in Providence. The engineer died at his post with his hand on the throttle valve. There will be no further interruption of travel.

## CASUALTIES.

**Fire.**

MILFORD CENTRE, O., April 19.—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad depot and the grain warehouse of Shaull & McMahill, containing six thousand bushels of grain, were destroyed by fire last night. Amount of loss not known.

**Railroad Accident.**

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The night Express train on the Hamilton and Dayton railroad collided with a freight train at Carrollton, last night. The fireman had a leg broken. No others were injured.

# Earthquake.

## SAN SALVADOR IN RUINS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Herald* has a letter from San Salvador of March 24th, giving the following particulars: The ground is still shaking slightly at intervals. On the road out of the city to a place called Cedro there are large tracts where the ground looks as if it had been newly ploughed, while in other parts there are cracks and fissures. Loyopango and Ilopango, two neighboring villages, are entirely down. Even straw houses have shared the fate of more substantial edifices. At San Martin only the church and a couple of old houses are down, while on the road thence to Cojutepeque has been destroyed. Cojutepeque itself has not been injured. Shortly after the severe shock a fire broke out in a ruined drug store and had it not been for the energy displayed by the President, who directed the work which resulted in its extinguishment, and took charge of one hose, it is more than probable that what the earthquake left undestroyed the flames would have consumed. No foreigners have been injured. In some few cases roofs have remained standing supported by the uprights, but in every case all the tiles have been shaken off. A couple of thieves who attempted to ply their vocation while ruin was rife, were promptly shot by order of the President. A great deal of material will be good for rebuilding, and for this reason the government has issued a decree that the Capital will not be removed, as many had supposed it would be. A decree has also been issued permitting people to squat on all vacant lots in San Miguel, Santa Ana, and other towns which did not feel the effects of the earthquake. They immediately forwarded large supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days.

PANAMA, April 11.—The intelligence received by previous mails from the north is not only confirmed, but comes to a climax with the entire destruction of the Capital of San Salvador, and the ruin of a population of forty thousand people. The first really violent shock occurred on March 4th, at about 5 A. M., destroying many houses. The quaking occurred at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when at 2 A. M. two light shocks succeeded by a heavy one, destroyed the entire city. Sopopango, Ilapango, San Thomas and Santa Teca have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every town within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th inst., such residents as had not left the city were living in the Patois or in the Public Plaza, hence the number of lives lost, though very great, was diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel Del Pisque, and the Government Palace are left standing. The loss is estimated at twelve million dollars. The aggregate of killed and wounded is five hundred.

**A Revolution**

took place here on the morning of the 5th inst, headed by Senor Aizpura, commander of State troops, and half brother of ex-President Correozo. The revolution commenced in Arabal, where the revolutionists declared in favor of Demazo Cervera (the former prefect of Aspinwall), as provisional President. Cervera is also a relative of Carreozo. The revolutionists entered the city and arrested President Neira in the Government House without opposition. It was known the evening before that the revolution would take place, and word was sent to the interior by the steamer of the 4th inst. On the evening of the 5th a collision took place between the National and state troops arising from the demand made by Colonel Vegel of the National forces for the custody of President Neira. One on each side was killed. Cervera has issued his proclamation as President, backed by State troops. Neira, who is in the custody of the National troops proclaims himself President. Carreozo, new minister to Central America, resides in Chica. He will retire on the 14th to Panama, when, no doubt, a general election will be held and he be declared Constitutional President.

The United States steamer Kansas arrived here from Greystown April 11.

The *Star* and *Herald* says: Families are packing up and looking for places of refuge from the city, believing that the party outside the walls will execute the threats of fire and slaughter so freely indulged in by their leading orators.

PANAMA, April 5.—Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although this is the eight time within 150 years that the city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Tecla. The only building that stood the shocks with least injury was a building erected of timber. The impulse at present is to export timber from California for the construction of such earthquake proof houses. Aid and money has been tendered and sent from all parts of Republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. The prisoners in jail were removed to other places, and the Sisters of Charity had been assiduous in their attendance on sick and wounded. Captain Kennedy, of H. B. M. Ship Reindeer, gave all the assistance he could, and offered her for the use of U. S. Minister Biddle. The latter as well as the Government returned letters of thanks to Captain Kennedy. Great fears are entertained that a stoppage of sewers exposure and fright, the dead bodies uncovered from beneath the ruins, and other conditions may bring on an epidemic. A fine bridge lately built across the river on the road to Soyapango was thrown down. Other roads have been rendered impassable by immense blocks of stone thrown down from the heights, some 200 tons in weight. Owing to the continuance of the shocks more than forty bodies were displaced from out the niches in which they were placed in the cemetery. The earthquake is supposed to have been caused by the suppressed volcanoes of St. Thomas. One of the seven volcanoes within a radius of thirty miles' Izalco is in full blast, throwing down its sides a constant stream of lava, visible all night along the whole coast of the Balsam region. The officers of the Reindeer report that the United States Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls were standing. United States Minister Biddle, with his five little ones had a narrow escape during the two days. Three officers remained in San Salvador, and they felt light shocks, and in some places around cracked a foot wide and very deep at every shock. All the cocks in the place began to crow, and pigeons wheeled about wildly in the air. The English visitors consider it a temptation of Providence to rebuild the city again on the one spot. The crust below it is evidently a mere sheet, the ear placed close to ground hears a noise like running water, and falls of heavy stone produce a hallow sound. The Indians would never build on this site.

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The third section of the Postal Appropriation Act of last session repeals all laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever, from and after June 30th. Under this law quarterly prepayments of postage will be required on all

**Newspaper Exchanges**

and country newspapers the same as now, and will be then required in case of all mail subscriptions—namely: Five cents per quarter for weekly newspapers, thirty cents per quarter for papers published six times per week, and thirty-five cents per quarter for daily papers. Prepayment per quarter or per year to be made either at the office where mailed or at the office where delivered, in other words the same rule will be applied to all newspapers by whomsoever sent or received.

Senator Boutwell, who was at the Treasury Department to-day, emphatically contradicted the recent statement of Phelps, Dodge & Co., that the $271,000 was forced out of them by way of compromise. He said, when the charges of fraud were brought against that firm, they filed a statement at the Treasury asserting their innocence and offering to pay $271,000. Mr. Boutwell, who was then Secretary of the Treasury declined to receive the money and notified the firm that if they were innocent of charges they should go into court and prove their innocence. Upon this notification they withdrew the assertion of their innocence and the propasal to compromise was entertained. The department in no case accepts money of any party charged, who claim to be innocent, being allowed by law to compromise with offenders only, after guilt is admitted, and it was on this distinct understanding that the compromise with Phelps, Dodge & Co., was made.

Superintendent Hoag forwards to the Indian Bureau, of this city, a copy of the following dispatch received by him.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 14, 1873.

Your letter received: prefer to delay the release of the Indians Santanta and Big Tree until May 20th, when the Legislature will have adjourned, and I can visit Fort Sill myself.

(Signed.) EDWARD J. DAVIS.
Governor.

This dispatch is in answer to a request from friend Hoag to Governor Davis, asking for to release Santanta and Big Tree.

The following dispatch was received here through Major General McDowell:

*Col. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General Headquarters of the Army Washington D. C.*

The instructions of Secretary of War of this date are received. I beg to call attention to the dispatches of yesterday, and today, forwarded through division headquarters. It will be seen by these that I had determined to act under authority of the Presidents order of March 5th to prevent violent interference with the State government. If I am mistaken in that view I should like to be informed at once. Since these dispatches and requisitions by the U. S. Marshal in execution of judicial process have been received in cases occurring in the disturbed district, and other parishes. I have ordered troops to Monroe, and Alexandria, Louisiana, to act as a posse to the marshal, but the Governor of the State has made several requisitions for troops, covering ground in various parts of the State, stating inability of the local authorities to keep the peace. It will therefore be seen how important it is that I should have the right views of the instructions of this date. It would seem to imply that I was expected to act only on the requisition of the United States Marshal in execution of judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands it is very comprehensive and it is on that no dovbt that Governor Kellogg bases his requisition on W. H. Emory Colonel commanding. The order of the 5th of March to Colonel Emory, from General Sherman, is as follows; "The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. The Acting Secretary of War has instructed the General as follows: "General—Referring to the dispatches of General McDowell and Colonel Emory of the 18th inst., by you referred to me, I beg to say that the order of the President conveyed in the telegram of the General of the army, of March 5, made under then existing circumstances, of particular case, refers only to the government proper of the State of Louisiana, as represented by Governor Kellogg, which government, at its seat, the Colonel commanding is by said order directed to protect from being overthrown or interfered with in its direct functions by violence. In regard to local disturbances of the peace in the State, not direct violent attacks on the central organization of the State government, the officer in command must be governed by the limitations of the order of the 18th inst. of the acting Secretary of War, directing him to aid the United States authorities, then legally required, except that his action need not be confined to any particular parish. If the State government needs, or desires the aid of the United States troops to maintain public peace or prevent rebellion. The Legislature, or Governor, if it be not in session, should apply to the President directly in regular manner for such aid. The above was sent to Colonel Emory by General Sherman for his guidance. The following is a copy of a telegram addressed to General Sherman by Major General McDowell, dated April 18:

Governor Kellogg applies to Colonel Emory for troops to keep peace in Grant parish, Louisiana. Colonel Emory ordered a company from Baton Rouge. All the boats refused to take troops up Red River, averring that it would destroy their trade. Applications were made to the Collector at New Orleans for a cutter. Reply—None available. Emory asks that the Government be informed of his situation, and he be authorized to seize a boat, or that a revenue cutter be placed at his disposal, have authorized the quartermaster to charter a special steamer, and if successful will send two companies to remain in the disturbed district during the summer. It will require from fifteen to twenty days to march. The Governor states that the local authorities are utterly unable to keep peace. I cannot but think General Emory will be able to charter a boat. If not he should not be without the means of relieving the disturbed district. General McDowell also telegraphed to General Sherman as follows:

NEW YORK, April 18.—Emory telegraphed—"It is now certain he will get a steamer. I though he would. He is now anxious to know if the Government approves of his course. I have telegraphed him that his sending troops to Grant parish, and engaging a steamboat for this purpose is approved."

**Greenbacks.**

Legal tenders outstanding at this date, $358,117,433.

## ST. LOUIS.

**A Large Meeting of Prominent Business Men to Further the Interests of the West and the Mississippi Valley—An Informal Convention of Western and Southern Congressmen to be Called—Movements of the Royal Family.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—A large meeting of merchants and bankers, real estate owners and business men generally was held in the Merchants Exchange this afternoon to further consider the question of having a Convention of Western and Southern Congressmen held here next month. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that the Mayor of the city, members of City Government, and many prominent citizens who had been consulted were fully agreed that great benefits would be accrued to the entire country from an interchange of views and full and free exposition of wants of Great West and Mississippi Valley to members of Congress through an informal conference in our city, and an excursion by a newly opened railway from this city to the Gulf of Mexico, through Indian Territory and Texas. Your Committee believe that in no more suitable or forcible manner could we bring to the attention of members of our National Congress the importance to the country at large of the development of the interests of the Mississippi Valley and of the Great West, and thereby secure to these interests a more favorable recognition in future legislation than by the presentation of our claims in this way, and at this place. The improvement of the western rivers, so as to facilitate direct and cheap interchange of the products of northern, northeastern and southern portions of the Mississippi Valley; the encouragement of the construction of slackwater navigation, connecting the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries with the Great Lakes and with the tide water of the ocean on the Atlantic coast; the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, so as to secure cheap exportation of the products of the grain, tobacco, hemp and cotton growing States of the Mississippi Valley, and the cheap importation of foreign goods and products consumed in the West.

The west is the most prominent of the important subjects which can be brought to the attention of Congress and of the people of the entire country. We would suggest to the special consideration of the committee that they recommend that the Mayor of the city and President of the Merchants Exchange, invite Senators and Representatives of Congress to an informal conference in this city, on the 13th day of May, in connection with and preliminary to an excursion via of the Atlantic and Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Railroads—through the Indian Territory and Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, and that during their stay here they be tendered the hospitalities of the city and be given a public reception, banquet, &c. Mayor Brown will deliver the address of welcome and Gov. Woodson, Ex-Senator Jno. B. Henderson and other distinguished citizens of the city and State will be invited to address the Convention. The report was unanimously and heartly adopted. An Executive Committee consisting of such prominent citizens as Mayor Brown, Hon. Henry T. Blow, Thos. Allen, Adolphus Meier, G. B. Allen, Jas, B. Eads, Jno. S. McCune, W. H. Sceidder, and others was appointed to arrange and carry out the programme for the Convention and entertainment of delegates.

President Grant has spent most of the day at his farm six miles below the city.

## CRIME.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The murderer of Wm. Donahue was executed at Red Bluffs to-day.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 19.—The jury in the case of the negro, Joe Burton, on trail for committing rape on the little daughter of Mr Lanks, of Rehobath, today rendered a verdict of guilty, and Burton was sentenced to be hanged on June 20th next.

## The Indian Bureau.

The New York *Sun* comments as follows:

The Indian Bureau at Washington has long been and is nothing else than an official machine to manipulate contracts and plunder the Indians for the profit of a venal and heartless ring of jobbers, which has of late years regularly included the Secretary of the Interior in its number. Almost every Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the last decade or more has retired from office rich; while the only upright man who held the office during that time—General Walker—was driven out a few months ago by Delano, Cowan, and the official crowd who intend to appropriate it to their own use. This ring includes the committees in Congress charged with Indian affairs and appropriations, and the great contractors. The agents and other subordinates form a lesser ring of their own, but they all work together and understand each other.

In the last two years a trial has been made of what is called the peace policy, under the auspices of a few pure and worthy men, with the best motives. If it was carried out as they intended, the result could not fail to be beneficial. But as the execution of this plan depends on agents who owe their appointment to the ring, it is easy to see that while the Pomeroys, Harlans, and that crew control, or Delano and his set of equally sanctimonious and voracious thieves hold the patronage, there is no hope for reform or even change. Indeed, the condition of things is now worse than before, because the morality of the new policy has been seized upon to enlarge the plunder.

The Indian appropriations have suddenly risen from three and a half to between six and seven millions, and large sums have been voted for tribes which have no existence at all. Startling as that charge may seem to be, it is literally true, and the Tenton Sioux are made up of wandering vagabonds about the frontier towns, who are never collected together except when some effect is to be produced. Bogus chiefs are paraded at Washington, the committees are seen, and the appropriation is fixed. While this organized system of robbery is permitted, the practical effect of which is to despoil the Treasury and plunder the Indian, what is to be expected when these tribes are driven from one reservation to another, until the last resting place is reached? Human nature will assert the great first law of self-preservation. The instinct is as strong in the savage as in the civilized breast.

**Knights of Pythias.**

The horizon of the Pythian Knights is no longer clouded. On Saturday at Richmond, Va., the Supreme Lodge of Pennsylvania was restored to its proper standing and its representatives to their seats in the Supreme body. The next meeting of the Supreme Lodge will be held in Pittsburgh on April 3d, 1874.

## OBITUARY.

**Captain John Young.**

We regret to announce the death of Captain John Young, one of the two Jury Commissioners of this county, who died at his residence in Robinson township on Thursday night of heart disease. Mr. Young was a man of about seventy-two years of age, and highly esteemed by those who knew him. He was for a long time a member of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, occupying the responsible office of its President. He was also many years ago Clerk of the County Courts, and at the time of his death was a Jury Commissioner, all of which offices he filled with credit. Deceased was a prominent farmer and was well-known throughout the county. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the County Commissionership, and he was to have been in the city yesterday to assist Sheriff Hare in the drawing of juorrs. His funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

## The Private Soldiers National League.

*Editors of The Post:*

CALDWELL, O., April 13, 1873.

I am a Republican. Last year I called a Convention of Private Soldiers at Washington City, and another at Lansing, Michigan. These were only a partial success, but they laid the foundation of an organization that will control parties yet. We had not the influence or the money to succeed at once. Beside the party managers and party press opposed us last year, for fear we should disturb the party's chances at the elections. The Pittsburgh papers were particularly severe upon us and our project. "Why," said they, "what do you private soldiers want that the Republican party will not give you? Vote for Grant and dry up." So we were checked temporarily. We hoped indeed Congress would equalize our bounties and give us our land. But they kicked our petitions out of Congress contemptuously and gave us nothing but good words, which "butter no parsnips."

Parties having failed us, we must now act for ourselves. We must organize, as the Western Farmers are now doing. Let a society of the Private Soldiers' National League, opposed to the shoulder-strap thieves, be organized in every town. Honest men of all parties will help us. Then soon shall we make our organization a power in the land, and secure our just dues. Yours, &c.,

PRIVATE DALZELL,
President of the Privates' National League.

## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*


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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in adolescence, excesses etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person, privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office entry, yet retired—No. 256 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. m. to 9 P. m. Sundays 9 to 11 A. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

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This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

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Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29.6mW


**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE**—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN R. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville,
Butler county, Pa.

March 28, 1873. ma29-6tW

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.** Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Irwin, deceased, late of Patton Township, Allegheny County, Pa., any person indepted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

ap12-6tW ISAAC. N. A. GILL Adm'r.


*NEW ADVERTISEMENT*

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

**$60,000**

**IN VALUABLE GIFTS!**

To be distributed in

**L. D. SINE'S**

16 1st Regular Monthly

**GIFT ENTERPRISE**

o be Drawn Monday, June 2d, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

**$5,000 Each in Greenbacks**

Two prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS.
Five prizes 500 }
Ten prizes 100 }

1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $300; ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $200 each, five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $60 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,300. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 98, CINCINNATI, O.

**$.300.000**

**MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY**

**Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.**

**Grand Single Number Scheme!**

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class D to be Drawn April 30, 1873.

5,890 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

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| 1 prize of | $50,000 | 500 prizes of | $ 100 |
| 1 prize of | 12,450 | 9 prizes of | 1,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 | 9 prizes of | 300 |
| 1 prize of | 7,500 | 9 prizes of | 200 |
| 4 prizes of | 5,000 | 9 prizes of | 250 |
| 4 prizes of | 2,500 | 36 prizes of | 200 |
| 20 prizes of | 1,000 | 36 prizes of | 150 |
| 20 prizes of | 500 | 180 prizes of | 100 |
| 40 prizes of | 250 | 5,960 prizes of | 50 |

**Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.**

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $200.
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Rifles, Pistols, and Material and Sporting Goods of every description. Guns repaired, &c. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Sell goods sour own price or by express.

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
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Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
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**SEEDS! SEEDS!**

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

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MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time keeper, and also a correct COMPASS and INDICATOR. Usual watch size, plain or stem wind, all in one. ORDERS WARRANTED to be correct, and to have the variation correctly marked on the face. Many like it! They are in every pocket. Agents wanted. Send for circular. Address J. H. Gilbert & Co., Evansville, Ind.

**$5 to $20** per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

# The Avengers.

## Bearding the Modocs in Their Lava Beds.

## Gallant Onslaught of Col Gillem's Forces.

### THEIR ADVANCE CONTESTED INCH BY INCH.

## Desperate Struggle and Heroic Conduct.

## The Red Fiends Driven to Bay.

**Dispatch from General Scofield—The Troops Ready to Move.**

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Gen. Sherman has received the following dispatch from Gen. Scofield, dated April 18th: No news from Gen. Gillem since the 12th, but I hope to hear of decisive action this evening. All available troops are ready to move, if the next report makes it necessary, and I will go to the front if my presence there seems desirable.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16—Headquarters Modoc Expedition, April 16, in Camp South of Tule Lake.—The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in with a war of musketry and the booming of howitzers. Colonel Mason's camp is at Hospital Rock, on the north side of Captain Jack's position, directly under that famous stronghold. General Gellem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and the Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for tents to be struck and drawn in a compact place near the hospital for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations and one hundred pounds of ammunition, and the cavalry to be ready to move at 2 A. M. to-day, and for Colonel Mason, on the opposite side of the lava beds, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Colonel Perry and Lieutenant Cressan, of the cavalry, were to move at a point beyond the main line, the cavalry to conceal themselves until joined in the morning by the infantry and artillery. It was hoped that when the latter companies left camp the Modocs would observe them, make an attempt to cut them off and fall into the hands of the cavalry. These movements were faithfully executed, but were probably hurried a little on our side by the escape of Long Jim, a Modoc, who was under guard as a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped though many shots were fired at him. At daylight we heard an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the lava beds, and knew that Col. Mason's force or his skirmishers were engaged. At six we heard the boom of howitzers, and saw the sheels bursting over Captain Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians, and the firing was rapid. The plan of battle was from the north side. Colonel Mason was to advance his command on the right, the Warm Spring Indians on his left circling up along the ledge, united with the right of the troops from this side, leaving only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieutenant Greery was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunition. Captain Trimble, of First Artillery, with twenty men, left in charge of the camp this side of Col Green, at 7 A. M. united with Col. Perry's command in about an hour and a half after leaving camp, and soon the ball opened, Captain Miller, of the Twelfth Infantry, commanding the battalion, his company being commanded by Leary. Miller had entered to the right next to camp Turockmorton, Battery M. of the artillery, Lieut. Harris, battery K. Fourth artillery, Capt. Egan, Co. V. Capt. Wright, and Co. E. both of the twelfth infantry, in the centre. The cavalry was on the extreme left. While marching along the lake shore, just at the head of Long Cane, about a mile and a half from Jack's camp, they encountered the first opposition from straggling shots from the bluff at long range. The men deployed in open skirmish order, and advanced slowly under cover as the rocks afforded. Our right opened on the bluff from the right bank of which came the straggling shots, while few fell around us from the left point. Our skirmishers crept up supported by the reservers until we arrived at short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluffs, evidently there being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was heavy. After standing about fifteen minutes the order was given to charge, and the men sprang forward amid the most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught and so unexpected, the troops were on them before they knew it, and in a few minutes were masters of the situation, and our brave boys behind the rocks resting at their leisure.

General Gillem had sent an order to Colonel Mason to stir them up on his side, and he let into them with a vengeance," distracting their attention, materially assisting our troops. The charge was a gallant one. Meanwhile we extricated our wounded—four; none killed.

Capt. Egan and his men fought gallantly. So did all engaged. Capt. Egan was wounded in the arm, but would not leave the field. E. O. Conner, private battery M. fourth artillery, was shot in the leg—flesh wound; private J. Darcy, battery K. fourth artillery, scalp wound; private McManus, company E. twelfth infantry, thigh crushed; McConnell McManus, merchant of Yerka, venturing within the advance line held by Captain Miller's men, who gallantly carried the bluff under orders, was shot from the high bluffs and left on the ground. The lines are five hundred yards apart. When the mortars arrive the bluffs will be shelled and recovered.

At two P. M. the order was given to advance the mortars. Major Thomas' command, Lieut. Cranston Howe, with a battery of the Fourth Artillery and Sergeant Romer's men composed the party. A half past four the war line deployed around the lake opposite Jack's camp, crossed the intervening open space

**On the Double Quick,**

without receiving a shot, and held themselves in readiness to charge on the bluffs when the mortars had done their work. The mortars arrived on the ground and took position. All was quiet until 5:30, when a sudden and heavy volley rattled along Mason's line, continuing several minutes. Just previous the flags at the signal station announced one killed or wounded.

At 5:10 P. M. the first shot was fired from the mortars, falling fair in the bluffs. A few shells were thrown, going well in the front part of the lava bed, apparently doing good work. Our line now extends from under the bluffs, where Jack's cave is, up to the ledge on the south. For several miles the bluffs are encircled by Miller, who holds the two ledges which intervene between his men and the main plateau.

It is now 6 P. M., and the Modocs are being moved forward, as our men are ready to scale the heights. Col. Mason's line has not been broken. By to-morrow we shall be with the Warm Spring Indians and have the red fiends encircled with but the Lake left for them to escape. By appearances it would seem that the lake shore of the bluffs have been cleared of Indians, as our men are steadily advancing without receiving shots. They will probably hold the low rocks for cover until morning.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION,
LAVA BEDS, April 15, 1873

*Major General Scofield, San Francisco.*

Have fought the Indians all day, driven them to their immediate strongholds. Our loss is one officer, Lieut. Egan, wounded not seriously, three enlisted men killed and nine wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM,
Col. Comd'g Expedition.

Expect further news from the courier to-day.

LAVA BED, April 16.—During the night the Modocs position was the same they occupied at sunset yesterday evening. A hot-contested fight took place on Colonel Green's left this morning. The Indians endeavored to reach the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away. A dispatch was received from Mason's camp at 7 o'clock this morning, saying that some Modocs had passed out on the left near his flank and retreated during the night. The mortars under command of Major Thomas kept up a fire on the Modoc camp, which very much worried the Indians. They could be heard yelling at an awful rate. At two o'clock this morning the troops under Col. Green were ordered to move forward from the position they occupied during the night. The whole line started with cheers, and before ten this morning had reached the top of the ridge next to Captain Jack's camp, which was so hotly contested yesterday, and which had been nearly deserted today. When our men gained this position the others could be heard along the whole line. Orders were th n given to sweep the lava bed

A dispatch was sent to Signal Captain Bernard, ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Col. Mason's left to pursue them with the cavalry and give them no rest. At 10 o'clock our troops had gained considerable ground, and the firing is becoming more frequent. It is the general impression that the Lava beds are ours.

Orders have been given for Col. Mason to move his right forward as rapidly as possible to gain Col. Green's left. This will cut the Modocs off.

From ten to twelve o'clock there was considerable firing from the south of the lake. Only part of the Modocs could have got out on Mason's left, as the Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's cave. The mortars, which have ceased since daylight, have been ordered to a new position within eight hundered yards of the camp.

About 12 o'clock Col. Green and Masons command effected a junction, which entirely cut off the Modoc's from the water. After this movement was effected, occasional firing was heard at different parts of the line. It was ordered not to push our men on the Indian's stronghold, as we might loose many without killing an Indian. If we could have kept them from the water we would have carried their position. We could not find them in a stronger one.

Our losses in two days fight have been five killed and ten woudded. The only officer yet wounded is Lieut. Egan, flesh wound in left leg. He is doing well. The junction has been formed between Green and Masons left,

Five Indians are reported killed. Of these we have some scalps. None of our killed or wounded have yet fallen into Indians hands. It is evident that if we can hold our position of the lake shore the Modocs will have to leave or surrender.

There is a heavy force of musketry now near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water. Every one that has seen our troops in action speak of them in the highest terms.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Yerka, April 17.—Castello, a special courier, arrived at noon, having left headquarters at Lava Beds at 9 o'clock last night. The following is the news of yesterday's work: The Modocs had a fire in their camp and Major Thomas dropped a shell directly into it, provoking a frantic war-whoop and the sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell was dropped in the same locality, followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer. They were then driven back.

At 4 A. M., after another fight, the Modocs gave up the attempt to break through the lines and retired. Scattering shots were fired at the men who attempted to advance on them. At 9 o'clock Col. Gillem's command moved forward from the positions gained on Tuesday, and soon occupied the ledge next to Jack's camp. Col. Mason then moved his right forward as rapidly as possible to form a junction with Gillem's left, cutting the Modocs off from the lake, their only source of water supply. The junction was effected at noon. The mortars were throwing shells in excellent range. Colonel Green fell back beyond the ledge, awaiting the Modocs, should the shells drive them out. After firing for some time they made no reply, though their yells were frequent. On the fifth shell there came a raking fire from the sheet of flame. A small party of men sprang out of the chasm, and came into the lines amid a shower of bullets. The falling back was caused by the Modoc's on the flank opening a cross fire. Col. Miller, while attempting to form a junction with the Warm Spring Indians, missed them. As he swung down into the chasm the Modocs sprang up and cut him off with thirteen men. Miller fortified himself. They fought for their lives until the mortars opened, and withstood the fire till 4 P. M., when the shells began falling in their midst. They then broke over and dashed across the ledge, losing two men killed and one wounded. The line reformed and still held around the Modocs stronghold. Mason's command signaled Modocs on the rear flank trying to get out.

7:45—Mason's men are advancing. The Indians are seen on the bluff. The firing is heavy.

8 o'clock—A strong effort has been made to unite Mason's left and Green's right.

9 o'clock—Green's whole line is moving.

Mason at 9:45 signals that the Modocs are leaving the Lava beds. The cavalry have been ordered to pursue.

11:30 A. M.—There is heavy firing from the Modocs stronghold.

1:30 P. M.—The Warm Spring Indians report "three more good Modoc's," make four to-day.

9 P. M.—A terrible fire has just ceased on a part of the line where the Modocs tried to break through to the lake to get water. There will be more severe fighting before the works are carried. It is almost impossible to see an Indian.

McManus has been recovered. He was not injured, he having hid in the rocks when his mule was shot. Costello says the blaze of the musketry firing on the lake shore about the time of his departure last night was terribly grand. It is believed the Modocs made a strong effort to escape by the lake and were completely routed. From appearances the Indians are certainly dispersed. He watched them with his glass at long range. At different times during the day's fight they were running from one point to another with no apparent strategic move, seemingly bewildered by the advance of our forces.

**The Casualties.**

There were twenty-four killed and nineteen wounded, some slightly. Wm. Smith, bugler, battery M. Fourth artillery was killed; private Harmon, battery E. severely wounded.

The Warm Spring Indians fought like heroes, stalking upon the foe ever ready to take and hold any advantage. They lost one killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 12:30 A. M.—A private dispatch from Dr. Simig, at the Lava Bed, this evening, says: The Modocs fled to the hills southeast of the Lava Beds, and the cavalry started in pursuit. A Seargent of Company K. (Cavalry) captured a Modoc battle flag, and took the scalp of Scar-faced Charley. The savages mutilated the body of Eugene Haney fearfully.

Meacham is improving rapidly.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A courier arrived from Yreka at three o'clock this afternoon. He brings only government letters. The country is alarmed and it is feared Captain Jack's band has escaped from the Lava Beds.

Schofield has gone forward with reinforcements with all possible dispatch.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas was attended by an immense concourse of people. General Schefield and a large number of military officers attended, also a number of the Masonic fraternity.

Lieutenant E Dennison, United States navy, shot himself in the head at noon today. He belongs to the steamer Saranac. He was a son of Ex-Postmaster General Dennison. He leaves a wife in this city. Domestic difficulties are given as the cause of suicide.

Dispatches reading California this evening says: Colonel Mendenhall's battery of two officers and sixty men on foot and Captain Hasbrouck's battery of three officers and seventy-three men mounted and accompanied by the battery left at one P. M. to-day for Fort Crook, in the northeastern part of the country, about eighty miles from this point. There are fears of a general Indian outbreak in that country, should the Modocs make their escape to to that section the troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect the settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A dispatch has just been received from Yreka, as follows: J. K. Satterall arrived last evening from Orleans. He says the Indians of Klomath and Salmon seem fully posted on the Modoc war, even better than the whites. One Indian told him he had seen a Modoc, who told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have visited the tribes in Northern California, and Southern Oregon. The people of Klomath and Del Norte counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present. Thirteen armed citizens left for the front this morning to bring the body of Hovey. From strictly reliable gentlemen who have been through the Lava country we learn that there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a southerly direction. The cave will be much harder to approach, as it will protect them much better from sheils. It is well supplied with wood, food and animals, and, according to his recollection, nearly half a mile from water. There are a great many lesser caves, but no water. A circuit of thirty miles, he thinks, would have to be made to get guns and supplies near the stronghold, which the rascals knew almost certainly.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Up to present time no courier has arrived from Yreka. Jas. Wheeler arrived from Balts to-night. There is considerable uneasiness among the settlers regarding the Modocs' getting out of the lava beds, fearing they may raid into the Shasta Valley. Mrs. Meacham the wife of the Commissioners who started from Tuesday was not permitted to go further than Balts, as it was thought unsafe for a lady to proceed further. She then went to Linkville. Mr. Meachams condition was favorable at last accounts. Nearly all the horses at Balts were down with epizootic, the disease is spreading toward Lava Bed. From the facts that so many horses are sick it may become difficult to obtain any for couriers. Communication from front is less frequent.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Yreka special says: Scar-faced Charley had a leg broken in the fight, and while trying to crawl off was dispatched by troop K. The warm Spring Indians found half a dozens wounded Modocs hidden under some rocks, and scalped them. A correspondent had his ear clipped by a Modoc bullet. A citizen of Yreka, while driving two horses up to help a battery, was killed, stripped, scalped and a peice of his stomach cut out by the Modocs. His body was recovered and buried by the troops.

## GRANT PARISH.

**The Recent Outrages—One Hundred Men Killed.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Times* special from New Orleans, about the hostilities in Grant parish, says: Not a single colored man was killed until all had surrendered to the whites who were fighting them, when over one hundred were shot down. It is understood that another lot was burned to death in the Court House. After the butchery the whites scattered in every direction, few of them going to their homes. Many of them left for the Texas borders, in hopes of escaping consequences of their crime. The State troops, on arriving at the scene of hostilities, buried over sixty bodies. The Federal troops cannot proceed, for want of transportation.

**Official Report of Marshal Packard—Sixty Dead Bodies Recovered—Thirty Others Throw in the River.**

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Attorney General Williams has received a dispatch from United States Marshal Packard, dated New Orleans, April 17, in which he says Deputy Marshal De Klyne has returned from Colfax, where he arrived the Tuesday following the collision of Sunday last, and found the place almost deserted except by women.

He buried the bodies of sixty colored men found in the fields. The dispatch continues: It is reported that subsequent to the burning of the court house thirty-four colored men, previously made prisoners, were taken to the river bank in couples, and there shot and thrown overboard.

It is also reported that colored men were shot in the adjacent woods, where their bodies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded, some of them certainly mortally. The colored men present composed the posse, which, under the direction of Sheriff Shaw, while, appointed by Governor Kellogg, had taken possession of the Court House, and were still holding it.

Nash, who was Sheriff by appointment of Warmoth, and was superceded by Shaw, led the whites.

From creditable information there appeared to have been no loss on the part of the colored men until after their surrender, when they were murdered without mercy after the massacre in the Court House, from which they were ejected by setting fire to their building.

Sheriff Shaw is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. My deputy found it impossible to make an arrest without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites are scouring the country. The assailants had in their possession a six-pounder cannon, taken, or, as some alleged, loaned from the Red river steamer John T. Moore.

Marshal Packard closed his dispatch by saying, "When the circumstances of this massacre are fully known, it will be found to be only equaled by that of Fort Pillow."

**United States Troops to be Furnished to Assist the Authorities.**

The acting Secretary of War telegraphed this afternoon to Colonel Emery, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 18, 1872.

To Col. W. H. Emery, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In case requision is made upon you by the United States Marshal to assist the United States authorities in the execution of any judicial process issued on account of the late reported disturbance in Grant Parish, you will render the necessary military aid for such purpose.

[Signed] GEO. M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

Attorney General Williams this afternoon telegraphed the following to J. R. Beckwith, United States Attorney at New Orleans:

SIR: You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affair in Grant Parish, and if you find that the laws of the United States has been violated, you will spare no pains or expense to cause the guilty party to be arrested and punished, and if military aid is necessary to execute any United States process, you will call on General Emery for that purpose, who has been instructed to furnish it.

[Signed] GEORGE A. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

**FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1873.

Convention re-assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Meredith in the chair.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

Mr. D. N. White, from the Committee on Legislation, presented a minority report with reference to the apportionment of the State, recommending that the State be divided into 50 Senatorial Districts, no city or county to have more than one-sixth of the whole number; the House of Representatives to have 150 members elected from districts on a ratio of 25,000 to each Representative, and 500 to be added to the ratio for each increase of 75,000 in population at the apportionments in 1880 and every ten years thereafter; each county to be represented, and no wards or townships to be divided in the formation of districts. Laid on the table.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by the Committee on Railroads and Canals, the question being upon the third section, which provides that all property real and personal, of railroad; canal and other corporations, shall be subject to taxation for all purposes.

To this Mr. Bartholomew moved an amendment providing for the assessment of the value of such property by the County Commissioners, and a further amendment was moved excepting from the provisions of the section the roadways of such corporations.

The pending amendments were not agreed to, and Mr. Wetherill then moved to amend making the property of corporation subject to taxation the same as that of individuals and not otherwise.

Pending further discussion of the amendment, the committee rose, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the article on Railroad and Canals.

Mr. Buckalew said that the general grant of legislative power carried with all power on this subject, and therefore there was no necessity for a section simply giving to the Legislature the power to tax all the property of corporations. The results would be only shifted from the whole people to the people of particular localities if the corporations were subjected to local taxation, and the speaker thought that the only section required on this subject was a prohibitory one preventing the Legislature from ever selling or giving its right to tax by contract, as was once attempted.

The sections already adopted prohibit the Legislature from exempting property not named therein, and they provide also that taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects. These sections cover all the points in the section under the discussion, and it is entirely unnecessary.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Corson, MacVeagh, Newlin, and Minor, and after innumerable amendments had been offered and rejected, the following was adopted as a substitute for the section:

Section—The property of railroad, canal or other corporations of a similar character doing business in this State, and other joint stock companies now existing or hereafter created shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

The next section, prohibiting one corporation from leasing, purchasing or managing the stock, property or franchises of another corporation having a parallel or competing line (whether such lines are parallel and competing to be decided by a jury,) was adopted as reported.

The next section provides that no railroad company shall consolidate its stock, purchase or lease the property of another corporation, without the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the stockholders, ratified by act of the Legislature.

Mr. Kane moved to amend, striking out the part requiring ratification by the Legislature, and said that this would lead to the worst kind of special legislation.

Messrs. Howard and Cochran advocated the section as reported, and Messrs. MacVeagh and Hunsicker opposed it, and, pending the discussion, the committee arose and was given leave to sit on Monday.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock.

**THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith in the chair. A number of delegates who had not been present since the recess were in their seats this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Struthers (Warren) presented twenty-one memorials from citizens of Warren county respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Lamberton (Dauphin) sent up the following letter to the President:

LANCASTER, April 17, 1873.

*Hon Wm. M. Meredith, President of Constitutional Convention.*

DEAR SIR—Permit me through you to tender to the Constitutional Convention my resignation.

The many professional and private engagements which demand my attention during the months of April and May, and which I cannot postpone without great loss and inconvenience to others, have necessitated this course.

It is with much regret that I sever my connection with this Convention, assembled in response to a call from the people to execute the work of reform.

So far the action of the Convention meets with my hearty approval, and if in the end all is realized that a good beginning justifies anticipating, the people of the State will congratulate each other that they placed a great work in such trustworthy hands; and all who contribute to the result will have just cause to feel proud.

I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,
SAML H. REYNOLDS.

The resignation was accepted, and the selection of a successor was referred to the delegates at large voting the same way, Mr. Reynolds being a Democrat. This is the third vacancy which has occurred since the Convention assembled in this city on the 7th of January.

A motion to again change the hours for meeting and adjournment was debated for half an hour and then tabled. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was made the special order for Monday next.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by Mr. Cochran (York) from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, Mr. Broomall (Delaware) in the chair.

Section 1, any individual, company or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points in this State. Any railroad may intersect and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons or property passing from one railroad to another, and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The Legislature shall, by general law prescribing reasonable regulations, give full effect to these powers and rights, was debated at length

Numerous amendments were offered and voted down.

Mr. Lear (Bucks) made a vigorous attack along the whole line of the report, which he considered as aimed especially at railroad corporations, and was replied to by Mr. Cochran, who said that the gentleman from Bucks did not seem to comprehend the animus of the article. It was for the protection of railroad companies and the public alike, and to establish a system of intercommunication throughout the entire State.

The section was then agreed to.

Sec. 2. Every railroad or canal corporation, organized or doing business in this State, shall maintain a public office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and books kept for public inspection, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the name of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The chief officers or director of every such corporation shall annually make a report under oath or affirmation, to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, which report shall include a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures, assetts and liabilities, and such other matters relating to its business as are now, or hereafter may be prescribed by law, or required by said Secretary—was taken up, but on motion the Committee rose and reported progress, with leave to sit again this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The delegates at large, through Judge Woodward, reported that they had selected William Bigler, of Clearfield, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds.

**WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1873.

Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, President Meredith presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials were presented, and thirteen petitions were sent to the Clerk's desk by Mr. Lawrence of Washington, signed by citizens of Beaver county, praying that a clause may be inserted in the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage. Mr. Mantor (Crawford) also presented petitions to the same effect.

COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

The Convention then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the report on counties, townships and boroughs, Gen. Lilly (Carbon) in the chair. The first section was again taken up and discussed by Messrs. Mantor, Dodd, Minor, Darlington, Lamberton and Lear

Mr. Niles (Tioga) offered a substitute, which was adopted, as follows:

No county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed or established containing a less population than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided. No county shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Sec. 2. That section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken; and if, in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the indebtedness of such township shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof, was agreed to.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, to change their boundaries, and divide bouroughs into wards, was agreed to without amendment.

A motion to reconsider the first section was lost, and the Committee rose and the Chairman reported the articles adopted.

On motion of Mr. Broomall (Chester) the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on

REVENUE, TAXATION AND FINANCE,

Mr. Lamberton (Dauphin) in the chair. The report is as follows, the first seven sections being agreed to, at the hour of adjournment, one o'clock:

Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. But the Legislature may by general laws exempt from taxation, except from the special assessments herein provided, public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

Sec. 2. All laws heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, exempting property from taxation, other than property above enumerated, shall be void.

Sec. 3. The Legislature may, by general laws, uniform as to the class and kind of improvements to be made, vest in the corporate authorities of cities, boroughs and townships the power to make, renew and maintain local improvements by special assessments or taxation of contiguous property, or of property specially benefited thereby, without exception on account of use or ownership.

Sec. 4. The property and business of manufacturing coporations shall not be taxed in any other manner nor at any other rate than like property and business of individuals.

Sec. 5. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, or to repeal invasions, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars.

Sec. 6. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money shall specify the purpose for which the money is intended, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified, and no other.

Sec. 7. Neither the State nor any county, city, borough, township or other municipality, shall loan its credit, or appropriate money to, or assume the debt of, or become a shareholder or joint owner in, or with any private corporation or any person or company whatever.

Sec. 8. No municipal corporation shall become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount (including indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution), in the aggregate exceeding the following per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for county taxes prior to the incurring such indebtedness, to wit: Counties—two per centum; cities and boroughs, six per centum; school districts, two per centum, and townships one per centum.

Sec. 9 All contracts by which indebtedness beyond such limits would be incurred by any municipal corporation shall be void. Any municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within twenty years.

Sec. 10. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of the government, and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five million dollars.

Sec. 11. The money of the State over and above the necessary reserve, which shall be as small as possible consistent with the public demands, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in, or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States, or of this State.

Sec. 12 All moneys of the State shall, as far as possible, be kept at interest for the State or in loans upon the security of the bonds of the United States, or of this State, and the Legislature shall provide means for the publication, at least once in every three months, of a statement showing the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned and on what security.

# FOREIGN.

**Rome.**

ROME, April 19.—The Pope rose at half past seven o'clock this morning and said Mass in his private Chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation bringing Peter's Pence.

**England**

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Penang, Straits of Malacca, dated to-day says: The latest news from Sumatra is that the Dutch forces have retreated to Sabach, where they have entrenched themselves. It is doubtful whether they can hold their position there long, as they are vastly outnumbered by Alchemese, whose forces are constantly increasing. The losses of the Dutch in killed and wounded since the beginning of the rebellion are estimated at 500. Those of the Alchemese are unknown, but must be very heavy.

**Spain—The Carlists.**

PERPIGNAN, April 20.—The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails. The Library and Cabinets of Physics and Chemistry belonging to the Seminary of Gerona were pillaged by a mob last week. Federal Republicans continue to rule the city of Barcelona. They make requisitions on wealthy citizens on the slightest pretext. The volunteers yesterday surrounded the church of Maria Del Mar on suspicion that a Carlist club had its headquarters there. The church was carefully searched but nothing was found to confirm their suspicions.

**Religious Fanaticism—Trouble in the Russo-Greek Church.**

BELGRADE, April 20.—Mohammedan fanatics Bosnia plotted a general massacre of Christians to-day during the observance of the orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time of the plot and extensive military precautions were taken, which prevented it from being carried out. Advices from Bosnia Serai, the Capital, this evening report that no outbreak has occurred and all is quiet throughout the province.

# LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## BRICELAND STILL AT LARGE.

### No Clue to His Whereabouts—His Friends Numerous and Vigilant.

By the following special telegram it will be seen that Briceland, the convicted negro murderer has so far managed to outwit the detectives on his track:

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 21.—None of the escaped prisoners have yet been arrested. John M. Henrie returned to the place where he had been previously working, about five miles west of here, between ten and eleven o'clock Saturday night, obtained his clothing, and started again, saying he was going to Wheeling. He left with a member of the family a heavy leaden key, which was given to Sheriff Ramsey to-day, and which easily unlocked the cell doors. The mould for one of the outer doors was found this morning cut in the floor of Mr. Edwards' cell.

The sheriff offers five hundred dollars for Briceland and fifty dollars for each of the others. The excitement here is very high. A. H. E.

One of the parties was traced to a place where he had previously worked, but he had departed in the direction of Wheeling. The plan for escape had evidently been arranged with the greatest care, and was without doubt carried into execution with the aid of outside parties. The fact that the escape had been arranged is evident from a statement made in a letter written by one of the prisoners to a relative weeks ago. The prisoner asked the relative to intercede to secure his discharge and said if it was not promptly procured he would leave without that formality. The sudden disappearance of Briceland after he escaped through the window of the Sheriff's office is believed to be due to the aid of outside friends, of whom he has a host in town. Many influential people in the borough believe him to be innocent, and it is intimated pretty strongly that Briceland would not have any difficulty in obtaining a secure hiding place until such time as it would be safe to leave the neighborhood.

## MORTUARY RECORDS.

### Mortality for the Past Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Dr. Snively of the Pittsburgh Board of Health, reports seventy deaths in the city for the week ending May 20. The largest number from any one cause is from consumption, only seven dying from cerebro-spinal meningitis to fourteen the week previous, a reduction in fatalities from that cause of one-half. The causes of death for the week are classified as follows:

Alcoholism, 1; asphyxia, 1; stalectasis, 2; apoplexy, (cerebral) 2; bronchitis, (capillary)2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7; consumption, 10; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 2; erysipelas, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; hemorrhoids, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; acute laryngitis, 3; marasmus, 2; meningitis, (sub-acute) 1; metritis, 1; metro peritonitis, 3; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 6; pleurisy, 1; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; pericarditis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; uremia, 1. Total, 70.

AGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 17 | From 30 to 40 | 8 |
| From 1 to 2 | 7 | From 40 to 50 | 5 |
| From 2 to 5 | 3 | From 50 to 60 | 7 |
| From 5 to 10 | 1 | From 60 to 70 | 5 |
| From 15 to 20 | 0 | From 70 to 80 | 3 |
| From 20 to 30 | 10 | From 80 to 90 | 3 |

Males, 35; females, 35; white, 65; colored, 5. Total, 70.

The following is the mortuary report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending Monday morning: During the past week 34 deaths have occurred, all white, 14 males and 20 females; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7; consumption, 4; still born, 4; unknown, 2; diptheria, 2; accident, marasmus, scarlatina, dropsy, delirium tremens, apoplexy, typhus, spasms, paralysis, hydrocephalus, heart disease, peritonitis, convulsions and natural causes, each 1.

### Railroad Consolidation.

Agreeably to notice the stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad Company met yesterday at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Wood street. John B. Jackson, Esq., of this city, was appointed Chairman and F. M Hutchinson, Secretary. The Board of Directors having previously heard the articles of consolidation read, and having approved of the same, they were submitted to the vote of the stockholders for ratification. After a ballot, it was reported that two-thirds of the stock had voted in the affirmative, the necessary amount required by law.

The road, thus consolidated, forms an addition to the Lawrence Railroad, commencing at Struther's Station, on their line, and running directly to the extensive coal fields some few miles distant. Under the articles of consolidation the joint stockholders will meet early in May to elect a new Board of Directors.

### "Love is Enough"

It is profitable sometimes to be sentimental. Let us to-day remember that it is spring-time, however gloomy the weather may be, and recount a simple love story.

Last summer a German boy and girl, Henry and Susie, living in Minnesota, fell in love with one another. Her family, at first indifferent, early in the winter put themselves in opposition to the match.

But this Romeo was no drawing-room lover. Desperately in earnest himself, and confident of the fidelity of his Juliet, he bravely went to work to make a home for her. He already owned a quartersection of land. Taking his axe he went to his "estate," and there cut down trees and hewed out logs enough to make a cabin, which he put up without help, and furnished in a rude but comfortable fashion. This done he asked Susie to come and be his wife. She consented. Unfortunately, the young man had not yet set up his carriage; and, since it was unbecoming for a bride to go on foot, a hand-sled, drawn by the bridegroom, was pressed into the service of the pair.

Thus they went forth in secrecy to their new home in the woodland, she riding trimly on the sled, he tugging bravely at the strap. It was eight miles to the little cabin, but love made the journey short. There the wedding was to take place, a clergymen having promised to be in waiting to make them man and wife.

Unfortunately the clergyman was not there, and Susie was frightened and ashamed. She wanted to go home. But Henry, grieved at her distrust and yet secretly pleased with her modesty, proposed that until a clergyman could be found the cabin should be divided by a partition wall, into two cabins, of which one should belong to her and one to him. To this she agreed, and the young man went eleven miles through the snow after the boards for the wall, dragging them home on the sled which had just carried a more lovely burden.

When the parents found their runaway Gretchen it was under these circumstances—she keeping a house by herself; he living like a batchelor, and bearing himself in every way with a chivalrous courtesy worthy of Henry Esmond himself. The father and mother, notwithstanding their grief and anger, were touched by the unconventional honor and purity of the young people, and wisely concluding that the match was made in heaven, gave their heartiest assent to it.

### Virtue is All-Embracing.

The large variety of human duties, and their apparent disconnection with each other, each involving important results, and demanding vigorous effort, sometimes inclines us to the idea that moral culture must consist mainly in inculcating a succession of endeavors after various excellencies, and a continual shifting of the energies, now in one direction and now in another, to meet the multiform and heterogeneous claims made upon them. Thus a large proportion of our moral teaching consists in the utterance of precepts, in the exhortation to certain well-defined lines of action, and in the exhibition of models of well doing for practical imitation. Now, while we would yield to none in our estimation of active good deeds, we would yet insist that they by no means contain the whole of virtue, nor do they exhaust the moral life. They are like beautiful and refreshing fruits, which cannot be manufactured to order, but are the natural results of a healthy tree, full of vitality, with its roots deep in the ground, and its sap briskly circulating through the trunk and branches and vitalizing every twig and leaf, while all the influences of air, sunshine and rain combine with the gardener's spade and pruning knife to develop their rich luxuriance.

Virtue is a *life*, not merely one of life's results. It animates the heart and inspires the soul with the love of goodness, as well as controls the words of the lips and the action of the hands. We are too apt to confound *virtue* with *virtues*, whereas the former includes all the latter, with the spirit that gave them birth. Virtues are manifold and various; some may shine brightly while others are dim; but virtue is the central sun, whose light and warmth permeate the character, and whose rays penetrate into all our daily life.

Rules of conduct and moral precepts, be they ever so good and wise, are not of themselves sufficient for true moral culture. That must embrace the whole man, and develop in the right direction his secret desires and inmost dispositions, as well as his external conduct. Indeed the, good character of the latter can only be permanently established upon the former; if erected on any other foundation the storms of life will surely destroy it. Man is composed of thought, feeling and will, and to attain a true manhood these must not only be fully and harmoniously developed, but they must tend in the same general direction. It is when they come into conflict, instead of working side by side, when they strike discordant notes, instead of harmonious chords, that error and sadness, misery and sin ensue. It is true they exist in very different proportions. Some men are eminently intellectual, others largely emotional, others decidedly practical. Whichever, we are the most deficient in should be most assiduously cultivated; but they must correspond in him, if either is to fulfil its purpose. The thought of feeling that does not incite to practical action falls of its end, and is weakened in itself, while the action not built upon intelligence or inspired by the heart is not part of ourselves, but only a mechanical imitation, which will soon drop from us and be lost.

If, then, we would correct a fault or cherish an excellence in a child, if we would attack a vice or subdue a crime, or establish a principle in society, we must go to the root of the matter; we must influence the thoughts by clearly exhibiting the nature and effects of the course we uphold or condemn; we must inspire the heart with a love for the true, the pure and the good; we must animate the desires and elevate the aims, and then the task of practical reform will not only be comparatively easy, but, when accomplished, will have a solidity and permanence that no other foundation can give. For this reason compulsion and restraint, though sometimes needful, can never be depended on as a moral benefactor. At the best it can be but a temporary check The child's hand held back from giving an angry blow, will strike as soon as the pressure is removed, unless some influence be exercised to subdue the anger itself; and the imprisoned criminal only waits for liberty to repeat his misdeeds, if no high principles of rectitude have been established and no pure desires have been awakened. Compulsory goodness is impossible, for the essence of an action is in its motive, and a noble motive can never be inspired by force or fear.

Let the motives we use to urge any one to a virtuous life be as pure and high as he is capable of appreciating. We seldom do human nature justice in this matter. We are too ready to take for granted that only low and inferior motives will succeed in inducing virtuous action, and too slow to rest our faith in the truest and the best. It is greatly a matter of habit. Those who have been accustomed for years to act from self-interest or fear, or the opinion of others, cannot at once and easily be made to see the beauty of goodness, or to feel the supreme love of truth and right. But the capacity is there, though undeveloped, and it should be the earnest endeavor of every true reformer to awaken the dormant faculties of the soul, and to touch the hidden but powerful springs of all noble and truly virtuous action. Especially in the education of youth should this be the chief means of influence. Mental and moral habits are largely formed by the motives presented to the child, and a fearful responsibility rests upon the parent or instructor who offers low and sordid motives for correct conduct, and is content to secure a certain line of action, without appealing to the reason to establish it, or to the heart to inspire it. We cannot estimate how often by such methods of want of method the moral sentiment is warped, and the whole character lowered. In self-culture likewise, must the same principle be upheld. If we would know the character of our actions, let us trace them to their source, analyze their origin, and so approve or condemn them. If we purify the fountain, the stream will be pure, and if we train our thoughts to the earnest and independent search for truth, and our affections to the pure love of and aspiration after goodness, we have already vitalized our moral life, and prepared it to bring forth the richest of fruits of virtuous action.—[Phila. Ledger.


### The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad, and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.


## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 1 7⅝ |
| United States 6s, 1881, old | 117⅝ |
| United States 6s (Coupons) | 121 |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 118¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, old | 118⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 120¼ |
| United States 5-20s, (new issue) | 117⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 119⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), 1868 | 117⅞ |
| United States 10-40s | 111 |
| United States 10-40s, (Coupons) | 113⅜ |
| Currency Sixes | 114⅝ |
| New 5 Per Cents | 115½ |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 24, 1873.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. The unsettled condition of the weather has no doubt produced a drawback on trade generally. The receipts of produce are increasing, this is mainly attributed to the improved condition of the roads leading to the city. In regard to the prices of leading articles we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under their appropriate headings. Our rivers are declining; there is, however, plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained and a further advance established in most discriptious. The bacon men have a good thing, but they will find it advisable not to make it too sweet, for there is such a thing as going too far; when you get prices above a certain figure you cut off a large consumptive demand and reduce sales in proportion. The present prices are high enough and ought to satisfy all. Mess Pork has advanced fifty cents on the barrel. Flour—Market steady but not active; dealers are confining their purchases to actual wants.

The following are the receipts for the leading articles of produce since our last review:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 475 |
| Apples, bbls | 296 |
| Oats, sks | 1,363 |
| Butter, pks | 36 |
| Bacon, tcs | 142 |
| Corn, sks | 170 |
| Barley, sks | 102 |
| Cheese, bxs | 125 |
| Wheat, sks | 454 |
| Rye, sks | 100 |
| Bacon, pcs | 2,370 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the usual advance is obtained

APPLE BUTTER—The market was steady with a good trade demand; the current rates are 45a50a55c per gallon.

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply. The demand was fair and sales very regular. We quote as follows: 81 50 a2 00a2 50a3 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The leading dealers report a fair trade demand; soda ash, common faint brands, 4½a4¾c; refined, for flint glass manufactures, 6a6½c; pots, 9a9¼; pearl, 11c; arsenic, 3½c; nitrate soda, 4¼a5c; black lead, 6c per pound.

ALE—The demand was moderate; prices however were unchanged, India ale $11 00 per barrel; XX ale $10 00; X ale $8 00a9 00; Porter $10 00; half barrels in proportion.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing; the market was less firm; the principle demand was for a strictly prime article for table use, with sales at 33a35c; medium to good 20a25c; common 9a12c per pound.

BAKING POWDER—5 lb cans $27 per doz; 1 lb cans $5 per doz; ½ lb cans $3; ¼ lb do $1 60 per doz.

BEANS—Are in good supply; prices have been more firm for some days, with sales at $2 25a3 75 per bush, as per quality and condition.

BEESWAX—Steady, at 33a35c per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill is quoted as follows: two bush 37c; two and a half bush 45c; three bush 53c

BROOM CORN—Is selling all the way from 3½c to 8c per lb. The market contains an ample supply.

CANNED GOODS—The supply exceeds the demand. Prices, however, are unchanged. The current rates are: Peaches, 3 lb cans $2 a3 25c; 2 lb do $2 50; tomatoes $2 37a2 50; corn, Winslow's, $3 10; other brands $2 50a2 75 per doz.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Scarce and sells readily at the following quotations: hams 9a10c; clear sides 7a8c; shoulders 5a6c; country lard 7a8c per lb.

CARBON OIL—We have to report a steady market and an improved demand; standard brands are held at 16¼a16½c by the car load.

CHEESE—We can report a firm market and a good jobbing demand, New York Goshen 17a17½c; Ohio Goshen 16a16½c; factory 14a15c; new Ohio dairy 12a12½c; Sweitzer 17a18c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market steady at $7 50a8.

CIDER—Steady at $6a8 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Demand limited; Sackett's bell berries $13a14, eastern $10a11 per bbl.

EGGS—Are in good supply; sales: 14½a15c.

FLOUR—The market was quiet without any change in prices; we quote as follows: Spring wheat $7 25a7 50; Wisconsin $7 75a8; Minnesota $8 50a8 75 for red winter. Rye flour $5 50a5 75.

GRAIN—We have to report light receipts and a quiet market. Wheat—The rates are: red winter $1 75a1 80; white $1 85a1 90. The mills consider there prices steep as compared with flour, and so they are. Oats are in good demand with sales of mixed at 43a44c; prime white 45a46c. Corn shelled unchanged; on track 50c; in elevator 52c. Ear scarce; bulk 53c; sacked 55c. Rye is held at 80a85c, no demand. Barley quiet; spring 85a90c; fall 95ca$1 per bushel.

GROCERIES—Trade during the past three days was moderately active, still there is ample room for improvement, the difficulty of making collections being given as a reason for the present situation. Sugars are reported dull, but no lower. Coffees are more active, without any change. The current rates are:

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅞c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11⅛c; B, 11c; ex. C, 10⅞c; yellow, 10¾c; circle C, 10⅝c; lower grades, 9a10c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24c; good to prime, 22½a23½c; fair, 21a21½c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 26a28c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 27c; loose, 26½c; roasted Java, 33½c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73a75c; prime, 70a72c.

SYRUPS—White drips, 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; prime, 8½c; Patna, 8c; rangoon, 7½a8c.

HAY—The market was steady with a good trade demand; baled is coming in freely; there is, however, no change in prices; we quote at $25a28a30 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The advance noted yesterday has been maintained; the present rates are: Sugar cured hams, canvassed, 15c; plain 14¼c; shoulders, canvassed, 10c; plain 9½c; common 8½c; rib sides 9½c; clear rib 10c; clear sides 10½c; breakfast bacon 12½ca13c; dried beef 18a19c; mess pork $18; ham sausage 10c; lard in tierces 10c; refined 10¼c; half barrels 11c; kegs and buckets 11½c.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing; prices are weak; we quote mixed at 75a80c; prime 85a90c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Steady at $1 15a1 25 per gallon; sugar, rough 15a16c; cakes 17a18c per pound.

PEANUTS—Declined; sales at 3½a4¼c per pound.

SHAKER CORN—Unchanged, with sales in a regular way at 13½a14½c per pound.

WHISKY—Steady; sales of highwines at 91a92c per gallon.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 23, 1873.

REMARKS—The market for crude appears firm with an upward tendency and holders are evidently not inclined to make any concessions; we can report sales at Parker's amounting to 2,700 bbls $2 42½, being an advance of 2½c per barrel; in our own market we quote nominally at 6¼a6¾c.

REFINED.

The market was steady; previous prices were maintained; standard brands were held at 16¼a16½c for spot; Philadelphia delivery for April 19¾a19¾c; May 19¾c.

For prices in other parts of the oil region see dispatchers.

OIL BARRELS.

Dealers report the market steady and holders firm; sales of country at $1 90; city at $2 05a2 10.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 23.—The *Courier* says: The petroleum market was steady with an upward tendency at some points in the oil regions. On the Upper Road the market was moderately active at $2 42½; at Oil City $2 55 was asked and $2 50 bid at the close; Parker's closed firm at $2 46a2 45; Tidioute closed quiet and firm at $2 25; the home refined market was steady; 11c in bulk and 15c in bbls. Following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3,200 bbls | spot | 2 42½ |
| 1,000 do | s. o. May | 2 50 |

OIL CITY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 cars | do | 2 50 |

PARKER'S.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3,700 | do do | 2 42½ |

TIDIDUTE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 300 | do do | 2 35 |
| 1,000 | do do | 2 35 |

NEW YORK, April 23 Closing of the 221. The market was nominal with sales of 7,000 bbls refined for delivery the last few days of this month and May at 20¾c; refined 20a20¼c; crude in bulk quiet at 10c; cases 26½a27c; sales of 2,500 bbls; Philadelphia delivery, vers light offerings; refined nominal at 19¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 23.—The market was stronger at $2 40 with but little offering at any price.

TITUSVILLE, April 23.—Market opened quiet with no sales as yet; nominal and unchanged from yesterday at $2 42½a2 45; sellers' option $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 23.—Market firmer at $2 35.

OIL CITY, April 23.—Market firm at $2 55 bid; asking $2 60; upper road $2 35; lower road 2 35.

TIDIOUTE, April 23.—Market quiet and firmer at $2 35a2 40, and little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.— Market quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard White | 19½a19¾c |
| Crude | 9c |
| Cases | 25c |

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, April 22, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Allegheny Yards were large, exceeding that of the previous week. In addition to the rail receipts the adjoining counties, Mercer, Butler, Washington and Greene, were fairly represented and to maintain the variety a few bunches arrived from the East Liberty Yards. The market ruled firm and a good business was transacted. The market generally speaking being faverable to holders who know what use to make of the same; taken as a whole the market varied but little from the preceeding week.

STOCKERS.

The number of sales were small and the attendance of buyers was the largest of the season. The trade ruled slow, on account of the limited quality of the stock on sale. The buyers held back, and drovers held firm, and it took a good deal of talk to convince farmers that drovers were not asking big prices. From the way things look we are of the opinion that the number of stock cattle that will be offered on sale this spring will be small. Our farmers do not want to pay more here for stock cattle than they cost in Chicago, and on this account is to be noted the small number on sale here.

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,500 | $6 75a7 00 |
| Extra 1,500 lbs do | 6 75a7 00 |
| Extra 1,300 | 6 38a6 50 |
| Extra 1,200 | 6 00a6 25 |
| Prime 1,100 | 5 75a5 87 |
| Fair 1,000 | 5 00a5 37 |
| Fair 900 | 4 50a5 00 |
| Bulls | 3 50a4 50 |

SHEEP.

The market was well supplied; there was, however, a fair trade demand, prices were steady with market in favor of holders. The sales were about equally divided between shorn and unshorn. We quote nominally as follows:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clipped, common | $4 00a4 50 |
| Medium to good | 5 00a5 25 |
| Prime | 5 75a6 00 |
| Wooled common to medium | 6 00a6 50 |
| Prime to extra | 7 00a7 50 |

HOGS.

The market was firm with a fair trade demand, and prices have advanced but little; we quote prime heavy hogs at $6 00a6 15; Yorkers have advanced; sales of fair to prime at $5 65a5 85 per cwt.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Flour strong, with an upward tendency. Wheat firm; No 2 red winter held at $1 70; No 3 do $1 63. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 49a50c. Oats firmer; No 1 State 43c. Refined petroleum steady at 16½c for car load lots and 25a25½c for Ohio State test.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 24, 1873.

CATTLE.

The cattle receipts since our last review have been light, including through stock and that intended for sale here besides. The offerings, taken as a whole, were not of the kind suitable for this market, being composed principally of the medium and common grades. The attendance of buyers was fair and those from New York and Philadelphia were not disposed to hold off, hence the bulk of the sales were to country dealers; at all events there was no disposion to operate to any extent up to this time; what the balance of the week will do remains to be seen. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth | $7 00 |
| Extra 1,300 lb steers | 6 75 |
| Prime 1,200 lb steers | 6 50 |
| Fair 1,100 lbs steers | 5 25a5 35 |
| Fair ..000 | 6 00a6 10 |
| Common butchers' cattle | 4 50a5 75 |
| Bulls | 3 75a4 50 |
| Cows | 3 50o5 00 |

STOCKERS.

The receipts of stock cattle this week were light. There were only a few scattering cattle on sale, which sold at about 5c per lb. There was a good attendance of buyer who all appeared anxious to purchase, but they were unable to do so, and some went home, and other started for Chicago. Prime stock cattle sell readily at from $4 75 to 5 25 per cwt lbs.

FRESH COWS.

The supply of fresh cows on sale to-day was fair, numbering about 30 head. The demand ruled good and prime milkers sold readily. Sales ruled as high as $80, and as low as 25, and for good cows probably $60 to $70 is a fair quotation.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light and the market moderately active, with the feeling improving under light receipts. Only two loads of hogs were shipped from Chicago yesterday for this market, and as York men have been getting a supply of hogs at that market, the probability now is that they will have to purchase some here this week. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Philadelphia | $6 00 |
| Prime " | 5 90 |
| Yorkers, prime smooth | 5 60 |
| Fair Yorkers | 5 40a5 50 |

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep this week, so far, have been fair. The market rules slow at prices ¼c off since last week. The quality of the offerings is very good; sales were made to-day by Hodges, Huff & Co. as follows: 299 head clipped Indiana, average weight 119 lbs at $5 75 per cwt.; one load clipped Indiana, average weight 116 lbs at $5 55; one load clipped Washington, Pa., fine wool, average weight 99 lbs at $5 75; one load Indiana coarse wool sheep, average weight 110 lbs at $7 00; one load clipped, Ohio, fine wool, weight 84 lbs at $5 35.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Financial affairs are quiet. Money a little close, call loans ranging at 1-32a3-32 per cent. per diem, with the late dealings at 1-16 per cent.

The express companies brought about $1,300,000 to-day.

Legal tenders are arriving more freely, the outstanding notes showing a decrease of $112,000.

Sterling dull at 8½ per cent. for 60 days and 9¾a9¾ for sight.

Gold dull at 117¼a117⅜, closing at 117⅜a116⅜.

Loans 1a7 per cent.

Clearings $57,099,000.

Treasury disbursed $32,000.

Custom receipts $513,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

State bonds dull. Tennessees higher.

Stocks quiet, the business and fluctuations being important in only a few instances, and the most active dealings in Western Union, Pacific Mail, St. Paul common and Erie. The market opened firm at a slight advance, became weak after the first board, rallied about two o'clock, and closed very irregular at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

Business was quiet with agents, and only moderately brisk with jobbers. Brown cotton in fair demand, and light browns selling more freely at the decline. Fine browns and heavy standards firm. Hope bleached shirtings are reduced to 12½c, and Wessacumcon B to 13½c. Fine bleached shirtings steady and well sold up. Colored cottons in good demand and firm. Shawls quiet. Woolens dull. Foreign goods are selling largely at auction, over fourteen hundred pieces of black and colored silks were sold in one auction room to-day at low prices.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Flour dull; double $6 50; trebie $7; family $9. Corn firm at 57a60c. Oats firm at 45c. Bran quiet at 89c. Hay, prime quiet at $22 50. Dry salt meats quiet at 7½c; bacon active at 8¾a10½c; hams 14a15c; pork held at 18¾a19c; buyers offer 18½c; lard firm; refined tierces 9c; keg 9¾c; sugar, no sales; molasses, nothing doing. Whisky dull at 89a93c. Coffee 17a19c. Sterling 27½; sight 27⅝. Gold 117. Cotton, middling, active; sales 5,600 bales; good orderly 16c; low middling 17⅝c; middling 18¾c; middling Orleans 18⅞c. Receipts, 1,770; exports to Liverpool 1,300; continental 1,641; stocks 160,735.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Flour in improved demand; superfine $4 75a5 62½; extra $6 50a6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50a8 15; Illinois and Ohio $8 50a9 25. Wheat dull; red $1 82½; amber $1 91. Rye held at 84c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 61¼a62c; mixed 62½c; white 65c. Oats active; white 51½a52c; mixed 49½c. Provisions better. Mess pork $19a19 25. Smoked hams $14a15. Crude petroleum 14c; refined do 19⅝c. Whisky dull; western iron bound 92c.

### Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn: mixed western firmer at 65a66c on spot, and 63¼c seller May. Oats firmer; western mixed at 47a48c; white at 48a49c. Bulk meats in active demand and prices advanced; sales of 980,000 pounds of shoulders, seller last of month, at 6¾c; 400,000 pounds of short clear at 9a9⅛c; loose at 9¼c seller June. Bacon in good demand at full prices. Whisky in good demand at 86¼a87c.

### DIED.

FLACK—April 23d, at 15 minutes past 12 A. M., HARRIET FLACK, wife of John Flack, in the 61st year of her age.

HARRISON—On Tuesday morning April 22d, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARTHA HARRISON, wife of Alfred Harrison, in the 36th year of her age.

FLANIGAN—On Saturday, April 19, at 12 o'clock, p. m., MICHAEL FLANIGAN, in the 70th year of his age.

PHILLIPS—At Youngstown, Ohio, April 16th, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Phillips.


## Spring in the Clearings.

In newly cleared regions of country, spring is always an unhealthy season. The virgin soil, enriched by decomposed vegetable matter, sends up, when first bared to the sunshine, volumes of miasmatic vapor that generates every variety of intermittent and remittent fever. All low laying, swampy districts, the deltas of rivers, the prairies, the salt marshes on the coast, the bayous of the Gulf States, and the shores of the northern lakes are also visited at this season by malarious epidemics that prostrate no inconsiderable number of their inhabitants. This ought not to be, for it can easily be prevented. No fact in medical history is better established than the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will avert every species of malarious disorder. A course of this standard tonic and alterative commenced in advance of the unhealthy season and continued regularly until its close, will prove an absolute protection against chills and fever, bilous remittent fever and other complaints of a periodical type, as well as against the disturbances in the digestive organs and bowels, so common at this period of the year. As a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver disease, nervous disorders, physical weakness, rheumatism, melancholy, hysteria, and ailments to which the weaker sex are exclusively subject, Hostetter's Bitters has no competitor at home or abroad.

## My Kingdom for

A HORSE. What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breats, stings and bruises, the world has ver seen. A man ought to suffer with the Rheumatism who has not tried this liniment.

## Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. apr10

## The Lungs—Consumption.

The importance of treatment in lung diseases by some one who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as to afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city, is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews the life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street.

## Speedily Cured!

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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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